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HYPOCRITICAL U.S. STAND ON VIENNA SPACE TALKS HIT

LD191345 Moscow TASS in English 1342 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 19 TASS -- TASS news analyst Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The statement of the U.S. Department of State which was read out at yesterday's press conference is a new attempt on the part of official Washington to shirk responsibility for the obstructionist stand in such an important question as prevention of militarisation of outer space. As a result of that stand, negotiations on outer space that were proposed by the Soviet Union to the U.S. Government have been blocked by Washington. Meanwhile, the Department of State in its statement expresses regret over the fact that negotiations are not conducted in Vienna. This is an obviously hypocritical regret.

From the very beginning Washington ventured a political gamble around negotiations on prevention of militarisation of outer space. That gamble increasingly showed that the present-day American Administration is unwilling to resolve the problem of prevention of militarisation of outer space, that it even does not think of mutually acceptable accords in that question.

Therefore Washington tried above all to supersede the subject of the negotiations proposed by the USSR, to attach deliberately unacceptable strings to the opening of these negotiations. The USSR is known to have proposed to start negotiations and agree on prohibition of weapons intended for operations in outer space, from outer space with regard to earth and from earth with regard to outer space. As the priority step the USSR proposed simultaneously with the beginning of negotiations to introduce mutual moratorium on tests and deployment of attack outer space systems.

Washington pretended that it did not understand what it was proposed. Washington announced that it intended to discuss in Vienna questions pertaining to nuclear armaments in general but negotiations were already conducted in Geneva on those questions. But those negotiations were thwarted by the United States which started deploying its first-strike nuclear missile weapons in Western Europe.

How do the assertions of the U.S. Department of States that the United States allegedly accepted the Soviet proposal on negotiations "without any preliminary conditions" look in the light of these facts. To put it mildly, as contrary to truth. In Washington they actually bypassed in silence such an important element of the Soviet proposal as introduction of mutual moratorium.

Thus, the approach of the American side to the aims of the negotiations and the problem of prevention of militarisation of outer space is directly contrary to the Soviet Union's approach. From the statement of the U.S. Department of State it is not clear that Washington intends to change its approach, its negative stand. Therefore "the readiness for negotiations" expressed in the statement, sounds declarative and is not substantiated with concrete steps in the quest for mutually acceptable accord on the principle of equality and undiminished security.

ANNIVERSARY OF USSR DISARMAMENT DECLARATION NOTED

LD191928 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1445 GMT 19 Sep 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] On this day 25 years ago, the declaration of the Soviet Government on universal and total disarmament was made public.

Reading this document now, one once again becomes convinced of how fully our foreign policy possesses the gift of foresight, that same gift without which, as Vladimir Ilyich Lenin pointed out, success in the world arena is unthinkable. At that time, in 1959, mankind was taking just the first steps in the assimilation of space. However, it was already clear that imperialism intended to use space as well for its aggressive aims. In its declaration, which was presented for discussion at the 14th UN General Assembly session, the Soviet Government proposed that missile technology only be used as a means of transport and of assimilating space for the good of humanity, among a vast complex of measures for universal and total disarmament.

The danger that the Soviet Union farsightedly attempted to prevent in 1959 is becoming clearly visible now. While whipping up the arms race on earth, the United States is intending to spread it to space as well. The United States is planning the development of strike systems for the destruction of space apparatus and for the interception of satellites. Washington is planning to construct a comprehensive system of anti-missile defense, and at the same time is stepping up its strategic offensive weapons. Why? Kerris, the author of the American military space programs, has given an exhaustive answer with cynical frankness. He said: For the United States, the creation of anti-satellite forces would make no sense if it were not planned to implement a first strike and begin a nuclear war.

The Soviet proposal to ban the deployment of any kinds of weapons in space and of systems on earth intended for striking targets in space, to reject the use of force in space and from space against earth, is repudiated by the United States. The Soviet Union has unilaterally pledged not to launch anti-satellite systems into space while other states refrain from the launching of such weapons. The United States shirks such a pledge. Washington also gave a negative reply to the Soviet Union's appeal to begin concrete talks on the prevention of star wars -- this term is based on the Hollywood film -- under the pretext of the alleged military superiority of the USSR in space.

It is an obvious lie. Before its declaration on universal and total disarmament, the 25th anniversary of which we are marking today, the Soviet Union warned Washington of military encroachment in space -- at that time, even the Hollywood cinema directors had not thought of star wars -- but in vain. The American military has rushed into space. Since the end of the 1950's, it has spent $60 billion on military space programs.

The space arms race is dangerous not just in itself. Once begun, the militarization of space will undermine the agreements and treaties on disarmament, both those already in existence and those that might be implemented in the future. For with the threat to use force in space or from space, can measures on disarmament that have been attained on earth ultimately remain effective?

This is why the proposal of the Soviet Union on the prevention of the militarization of space is at the center of attention of the world public. This is why the issue of the banning of space weapons will arise again at the 39th session of the UN General Assembly that has just begun.

PRAVDA EXPLAINS 'IDENTICAL SECURITY' CONCEPT

FM191409 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 84 Second Edition p 5

[Aleksey Ivkin article under the rubric: "We Reply to a Reader": "Principle of Disarmament"; first paragraph is editorial introduction]

[Text] Reader I. Kryuchkov of Moscow asks: "Newspapers frequently mention the principle of equality and equal security. What kind of principle is this?

To what and to whom does it refer?" The "Dictionary of International Law," published 2 years ago, states that the principle of equality and security (it is also called the "principle of equal security") means the need to preserve the equal (identical) security of states when resolving problems of disarmament and of reducing armed forces and arms. In other words, neither of the contracting parties must aspire to any advantages over the other. Specific measures within the framework of the treaty must be elaborated and implemented in terms of volume and time in such a way so as not to harm the security of either side in all relations.

This principle was advanced by the Soviet Union for the first time during the Soviet-American Strategic Arms Limitation Talks in 1969. It was recognized as just by the American side and was made the basis of the document "Principles of Relations Between the USSR and the United States," the SALT I and SALT II accords, and, subsequently, other acts relating to disarmament and arms limitation. The same principle, formulated as "nondetriment to the sides' security," was made the basis of the Vienna talks on the Mutual Reduction of Armed Forces and Arms in Central Europe, which have been conducted since 1973. The principle of equality and identical security has become an organic part of international law, and no question relating to disarmament can be resolved under modern conditions without observing it.

As is known, the present U.S. Administration, having conceived the idea of achieving military superiority, rejects the principle of equality and identical security, although the existence of approximate military-strategic parity between the USSR and the United States and between the Warsaw Pact and NATO was officially confirmed in the mutual accords reached in the seventies.

The action of the principle of equality and identical security is not, however, confined to the sphere of talks on disarmament. It is a question of getting all states to make their conduct in the international arena conform with it, for the idea of collective security is reflected precisely in this principle. The socialist countries and all peace-loving forces are making persistent efforts to embody the idea of collective security in the specific form of international treaties.

CEMA EXECUTIVE MEETS IN MOSCOW 19 SEPTEMBER

PM200916 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Cooperation Developing"]

[Text] A routine CEMA Executive Committee session opened in Moscow 19 September.

The Executive Committee will examine practical questions of economic, scientific, and technical cooperation among the CEMA countries and CEMA activities.

CSSR's Rohlicek Present

LD181643 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] A Czechoslovak delegation flew into Moscow today to attend the 111th session of the CEMA Executive Committee. It is led by Rudolf Rohlicek, federal vice premier and permanent Czechoslovak CEMA representative. The delegation was welcomed at Sheremetevo Airport by Nikolay Talyzin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and other officials.

CEMA EXPANDS AID TO DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

LD171245 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 17 Sep 84

[Text] Since the beginning of the sixties, countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance have increased economic and technological aid to developing nations more than 10-fold. This has been announced by the Secretariat of the international organization in Moscow that unites 10 socialist countries of Europe, Asia, and America.

Three thousand seven hundred projects have appeared with their assistance in the government owned industries, transport, and power engineering of young states.

The socialist community countries granted advantageous credits for their construction. Under these deals, payments amounted to only a fraction of what is usually paid under contracts with Western countries. All projects have become full property of the developing nations.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON 'SHIELD-84' EXERCISES

Final Parade

PM181001 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 15 Sep 84 Second Edition p 1

[Report by special correspondents Colonel V. Moroz and Lieutenant Colonel A. Polyakov: "From the Region of the 'Shield-84' Exercises; Indestructible Combat Fraternity; Parade of Troops that Took Part in the Exercises"]

[Text] The training battles' echoes had died away. The brother servicemen were together again, side by side again, in single formation, this time at the parade which marked the end of the exercise by the troops of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces codenamed "Shield-84."

Fall made a gift of a sunny day to the parade participants and to the republic's working people who came to greet the servicemen.

On the rostrum were Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR, and other CSSR party and government leaders.

Also there was Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister; the leaders of military delegations from the fraternal socialist countries; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, first deputy USSR defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; and Army General A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

The fraternal armies' parade detachments were drawn up in front of the rostrum in precise rectangles. Helmets, hard hats, blue and red berets... All categories of troops that collaborated in the training battles were represented.

Army General M. Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense, having received the report from Colonel General F. Vesely, the parade commander, reviewed the troops in an open car. He congratulated the personnel on the successful completion of the exercise. In response, a booming, thrice-repeated "Hurrah!" thundered out. The solemn melody of the anthem of the CSSR, on whose territory the brothers in arms had been perfecting their combat skill, merged with the volleys of a gun salute.

Army General M. Dzur delivered a speech. The Communists' anthem, the "Internationale," majestically resounded. Seven helicopters in keel formation [v kilvaternom stroyu] carried the flags of the Warsaw Pact states over the field. Trumpeters announced the start of the march-past of the parade columns of the units that had taken part in the "Shield-84" exercise.

Bulgarian Army tanks passed by, precisely maintaining their distance and alignment. The combat banner of the regiment, which had resolved the complex tasks in the training battle to an excellent degree, fluttered in the wind. Combat helicopters passed by above the column. The airmen of the allied armies showed a high degree of skill during the exercises and the ability to act under any weather conditions.

The Bulgarian armored troops were followed by motorized infantry from the Hungarian People's Army, the GDR National People's Army, and the Polish Army... Behind the combat vehicles' armoring were the crews and teams that had shown that they could skillfully handle equipment and weapons on the march and in defensive and offensive combat and while forcing a water obstacle -- at all stages of the exercise requiring courage, staunchness, and total effort.

Representations of guards' insignia blazed on the tanks and infantry combat vehicles of the Soviet Army units. the vehicles were driven by the heirs to the unprecedented glory and immortal combat traditions of the older generations. It is notable that Soviet riflemen, armored troops, and artillery men from units whose combat records are linked with Czechoslovakia's liberation from Hitler's yoke of 4 decades ago took part in the exercise. In the sky, one group of aircraft was rapidly followed by another. The winged machines' formation was precise and beautiful.

The parade formation of the ground troops subunits also attested to their skilled handling of equipment. The precise columns of Soviet and Czechoslovak servicemen included self-propelled guns of various calibers, multiple rocket launchers, tactical missiles, and modern equipment belonging to air defense subunits.

As one surveyed the various types of combat vehicles, one recalled again and again the battles on the training fields. The training battles had been of a graphically expressed combined troops nature. Success was achieved through the efforts of the servicemen of all categories of troops.

The exercise graphically demonstrated the spiritual unity and high political awareness of the brothers in arms, class brothers selflessly devoted to their patriotic, international duty. The "Shield-84" exercise once again showed that the peaceful, constructive labor of the peoples of the socialist community countries calls upon the people to defend it and gives them the means with which to defend it.

The parade of troops that took part in the "Shield-84" exercise was an impressive demonstration of the monolithic nature of the fraternal armies' combat formation, of the high degree of field and air skill of the servicemen, who wield the most sophisticated weapons to perfection and are vigilantly standing guard over the great gains of socialism.

Officials Present

PM181435 [Editorial Report] Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian on 15 September in its First Edition front-pages a photograph, taken by special correspondent D. Getmanenko, showing Gustav Husak with the Warsaw Pact defense ministers and deputy defense ministers lined up during the "Shield-84" maneuvers in Czechoslovakia. The untitled and unattributed caption reads:

"Region of the 'Shield-84' Exercise." In the photograph: G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR; Army General D. Dzhurov, Bulgarian minister of national defense; Colonel General K. Csemi, state secretary of the Hungarian Ministry of Defense and deputy minister of defense; Army General H. Hoffman, GDR minister of national defense; General of Arms F. Siwicki, Polish minister of national defense; Colonel General C. Olteanu, Romanian minister of national defense; Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, USSR defense minister; Army General M. Dzur, CSSR minister of national defense; Lieutenant General Ch. Purebdorj, chief of General Staff and first deputy defense minister of Mongolia; Division General V. Rosales del Toro, chief of General Staff and first vice minister of the Revolutionary Armed Forces of Cuba; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; and Army General A.I. Gribkov, chief of staff of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces."

Ustinov Visit to Troops

PM201050 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Sep 84 Second Edition p 1

[Unnamed "our correspondent" report: "Improving Training, Increasing Combat Readiness. USSR Defense Minister With the Troops of the Central Group of Forces"]

[Text] Central Group of Forces: Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of defense, who headed the Soviet military delegation at the "Shield-84" exercise of the staffs and forces of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, has visited the Central Group of Forces.

The USSR defense minister visited the group's troop units, familiarized himself with the personnel's life, combat training, and daily activities, and inspected military camps and combat vehicle pools. He conveyed to the group's personnel cordial greetings and wishes for great success in military labor from Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Noting the high standard of the training of the group's units participating in the "Shield-84" exercise, D.F. Ustinov stressed that in the conditions of the continuing deterioration of the international situation as a result of the aggressive course of the United States and its NATO allies, it is necessary to comprehensively increase vigilance, to ensure the expert handling of combat equipment and weapons and a constant quest for new and more effective methods of using them, and to further strengthen unity and fraternal friendship with the groups of the Czechoslovak People's Army and the other socialist countries' armies.

During a warm and cordial conversation with the troops of the N [not further identified] Guards tank regiment, Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov asked how the subunits organized combat and political training and ensured a high level of constant combat readiness.

During a visit to a combat vehicle pool, the defense minister met with the personnel of a self-propelled guns subunit. D.F. Ustinov congratulated the troops on their high results in field firing and hoped that they would finish the training year successfully and fulfill their pledges in socialist competition for a fitting greeting of the 40th anniversary of the Soviet people's victory in the Great Patriotic War.

In conversations with the USSR defense minister, the troops expressed deep thanks to the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet Government, and Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, personally, for their paternal concern for the Soviet Armed Forces. They gave assurances that they will continue to vigilantly watch over the security of the motherland and the other socialist countries and, together with the troops of the allied armies, tirelessly strengthen their readiness to resolutely rebuff any aggressor.

The USSR defense minister had a meeting with the leading personnel of the group of forces at which there was a discussion of questions relating to further improving the effectiveness of combat training and competition in formations and units.

USSR Deputy Defense Minister Marshal of the Soviet Union V.I. Petrov and Army General V.M. Shabanov accompanied Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov at the Central Group of Forces.

The USSR defense minister was accompanied by Colonel General G.G. Borisov, commander of the Central Group of Forces, and Lieutenant General N.S. Kovalenko, member of the Military Council and Chief of the Group of Forces Political Directorate.

Kulikov Review of Results

PM190930 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Sep 84 Second Edition p 3

[TASS report: "A High Rating"]

[Text] Prague, 15 Sep -- Yesterday saw the end of the "Shield-84" exercise by the staffs and troops of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces. A TASS correspondent asked Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces, to assess the exercise.

First of all, it was a planned exercise and had no connection whatsoever with the time and scale of the NATO forces' exercises, which are still going on in central Europe. The exercise took place entirely on CSSR territory. It began in the areas where in September 1944, Soviet forces, in conjunction with the troops of the Czechoslovak I Army Corps, waged fierce battles against the Hitlerite aggressors for the liberation of Czechoslovakia.

The aim of the exercise was to practice interaction between the allied armies' staffs and forces in waging joint combat actions. I must say right away that the aim was achieved. I particularly want to stress the fact that the exercise was not a show of force. The very name Shield is eloquent evidence of that. The Warsaw Pact countries have no intention of threatening anyone with military force, even though that force be considerable.

It is well known that the Warsaw Pact Organization was set up for a sole purpose -- for the collective defense of the gains of socialism and peace. Its nigh on 30-year existence can confirm that the Warsaw Pact is an entirely defensive organization in terms of both its content and the aims it has been set. It is this tenet that determines the character of our Joint Armed Forces and the thrust of their training. The basic content of joint exercises, such as "Shield-84," has been to explore and practice reliable methods of repelling a potential attack by an aggressor and routing him in any conditions.

Joint exercises are a genuine schooling in the supreme and most effective form of comprehensive training of commanding officers, commanders, staffs, and troops. During exercises, they practice with due success combat teamwork, control of and close interaction between formations and units of branches of the armed forces and categories of the allied armies' troops, and comprehensive logistic support, and test the reliability and combat performance of modern means of armed struggle. In solving common tasks, the troops of the fraternal armies get to know each other better and acquire deeper mutual respect and trust. Friendship and combat comradeship are strengthened during exercises. Political organs and party and Komsomol organizations have a big part to play in this.

The "Shield-84" exercise was an important event in the current year of training for the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces and a major event in their life. It was not only a stern test of the fraternal troops' combat, ideological, and political maturity, but a new step in the combat refinement of the allied forces and graphic evidence of their readiness to safeguard the security of the socialist countries' peoples through collective efforts.

The exercise also had great political significance. The conduct of it was a further graphic example of the strengthening military cooperation among the fraternal armies, our countries' unity, and their unswerving desire to strengthen our defensive alliance. This is particularly important in conditions where the international situation is continuing to deteriorate through the fault of the United States and the NATO bloc.

As for the actions of the staffs and troops in the exercise, I want to mention the originality of the operation-tactical plan for the exercise and the dynamic and instructive nature of the combat training situation that was created. During the exercise, the dominant elements of the personnel's actions were selflessness and a desire to perform the tasks as well as possible. The troops displayed high responsibility for the success of the common cause.

I could cite many examples where a military collective, in a "critical" situation, was helped out by a unit from another national army. Through coordinated, joint efforts and operating in concert, they tipped the scales in their favor and brought events to a turning point.

As for the results of the exercise, they were generally good. The results are completely satisfactory. The personnel demonstrated a high standard of combat training and the ability to find their bearings in a complex situation and to get the best out of their weapons.

The activity of the commanders and staffs of all components deserves a positive rating as well. They organized and planned the combat actions competently, informed the troops of their tasks in good time, showed foresight in the control of forces, and maintained constant interaction among a variety of forces and facilities.

In conclusion, one might say that the exercise confirmed that the troops of the Joint Armed Forces are deeply aware of their responsibility for the defense of their peoples' revolutionary gains. They are constantly improving their combat training and are ready to give a fitting rebuff to any aggressor.

Ustinov Return to Moscow

PM191227 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 16 Sep 84 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Return to Moscow"]

[Text] Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of dfeense, returned to Moscow 15 September. He had been in the CSSR attending the "Shield-84" exercise of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces.

Marshal of the Soviet Union D.F. Ustinov was greeted at the airport by Chief Marshal of Aviation B.P. Bugayev, USSR minister of civil aviation; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, chief of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and USSR first deputy defense minister; Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, USSR first deputy defense minister and commander in chief of the Warsaw Pact Joint Armed Forces; Marshal of the Soviet Union S.L. Sokolov, USSR first deputy defense minister; G.K. Tsinev, first deputy chairman of the USSR KGB; USSR deputy defense ministers, and other officials.

The welcoming party included M. Zavadil, CSSR ambassador to the USSR.

CHERNENKO GREETINGS TO YOUTH ASSOCIATION REPORTED

LD200929 Moscow TASS in English 0920 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 20 TASS -- Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has sent a message of greetings to the 8th general assembly of the International Association for Children's and Youth Theatres (Assitej); it reads:

"I cordially greet the participants in and guests of the 8th general assembly of the International Association for Children's and Youth Theatres. We are pleased that workers in the theatre professing different views and convictions and representing different art trends are meeting in Moscow, capital of the Soviet state, to discuss outstanding questions of the development of their art."

"The theatre, particularly the theatre working for children and young people, is a potent means of the aesthetic and moral education of the rising generation. It is called upon to help children cognize the world, to value, cherish and augment the beauty of that world, to instill in them respect for work and creative process and for those who are creating material, cultural and intellectual values, to inspire the belief in truth and justice and to propagate the ideas of peace, humanism and progress. The art of the theatre for children is addressed to that generation of our planet which will live in the 21st century. What that century will be like depends in good measure on us, on the way in which we will bring up our children and on the moral values they will choose."

"The future of our children is in our hands. That is why there is no more urgent, more vital task today than that of strengthening world peace and removing the threat of nuclear war. An honorable and responsible role in the accomplishment that noble task is being played by the theatre for children and young people. The education of the rising generation in our country has always been a major preoccupation of the state. From Lenin's historic decree on peace to major peace initiatives of our day, from the first steps to eradicate illiteracy to the drafting of a new school reform, called upon to raise to a higher level the entire process of educating and bringing up the younger generation, the Soviet Union has been pursuing the main objective of raising a comprehensively developed and highly moral personality with a thorough mastery of contemporary knowledge."

"You participants in and guests of the 8th general assembly of the International Association for Children's and Youth Theatres are to discuss quite a few problems. I hope that the theme of your forum -- the role of the threatre for children and young people in the education of the rising generation in the spirit of peace, humanism and progress -- will become the lode star of your creative work.

I wish you with all my heart fruitful work and success in your creative efforts for the sake of peace and friendship, for the sake of a happy future for our children."

CONTINUING MATERIALS ON NEW UN ASSEMBLY SESSION

Rockefeller Receives Gromyko

LDL91816 Moscow TASS in English 1806 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 19 TASS -- Member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, First Deputy Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and Foreign Affairs Minister of the USSR Andrey Gromyko, heading a Soviet delegation to the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly, has held a conversation with prominent representative of the business community and public figure of the United States David Rockefeller.

They exchanged views on questions of Soviet-American relations, including in the trade and economic sphere.

Andrey Gromyko set forth the Soviet Union's assessment of the causes of the dangerous degree of tension in the present state of relations between the USSR and the United States and in the entire international situation.

The United States of America is responsible for that. At the same time, Andrey Gromyko stressed that the Soviet Union has always favoured normalisation of relations with the United States, fair and serious talks with it with a view to halting the race of armaments and achieving their radical reduction on the basis of the principle of equality and equal security. Objectively, there are good possibilities for the development of mutually beneficial trade and economic ties between our two countries.

David Rockfeller, for his part, came out in favour of looking for ways to normalise relations between the Soviet Union and the United States, including the sphere of trade and economic cooperation, and broaden Soviet-American contacts, including between representatives of the public.

Agenda Previewed

LD200904 Moscow TASS in English 0736 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 20 TASS -- Organizational questions continue to be discussed at the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly in New York. The general committee has recommended that the agenda of the session include 141 items, covering virtually all the more important issues of our time, and thus making it possible to concentrate on the key task of removing the threat of nuclear war.

The agenda has been composed to a large extent on the basis of the proposals submitted by the Soviet Union, the countries of the socialist community and other peace-loving states. These proposals are aimed at ending the arms race, primarily the race in nuclear armaments, at improving the international climate and at asserting the principle of the inadmissibility of the use or threat of force as a norm of state-to-state relations.

Far-ranging international recognition has been won by the Soviet Union's proposal that all the states possessing nuclear weapons make their relations governed by certain norms stemming from the need to avoid nuclear annihilation and assume the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. Speakers at a meeting of the general committee pointed out the need to take measures to prevent the militarization of space; to ban chemical weapons, to freeze nuclear arms, to end all the tests of these deadly weapons, to prohibit the neutron bomb as a variety of nuclear weapons, and to establish nuclear weapon-free zones.

The important and urgent issue of the right of the peoples to peace has been submitted for the consideration of the General Assembly on the initiative of Mongolia.

The agenda reflects the profound concern of the peoples over the continued growth of tension in different parts of the world. The session will discuss every aspect of the Mideastern crisis, the just solution of which is prevented in every way by the "stragegic allies, the USA and Israel. The overwhelming majority of the international community advocate the convocation of an international conference on the Middle East with the participation of all the parties concerned, including the Palestine Liberation Organisation. The inclusion in the agenda of the question of the situation in Central America testifies to growing concern throughout the world over tension in that area, caused by the policy of institutionalized terrorism and overt and covert wars pursued by U.S. imperialism.

Facing criticism on the more important issues, the United States and some of its allies would like to make it difficult to find ways for the political settlement of problems and to put the work of the General Assembly onto the ground of confrontation. It is only in this way that we can characterize the discussion, pushed through by them again, of such far-fetched "issues" as Afghanistan and Kampuchea. The Soviet delegate Vladimir Petrovskiy said that the attempts to drag the United Nations into discussing them at the General Assembly constitute inadmissible intervention in the internal affairs of the U.N. member countries. Afghan, Bulgarian and Cuban delegates noted that the imposition of these questions on the United Nations was a gross violation of the rules of that organization and only met the interests of those forces which were seeking further to escalate tension.

The session has been recommended to discuss the problems of decolonization, struggle against apartheid and racial discrimination, to provide conditions for the economic and social development of all the states and peoples and for the establishment of a new, fair international economic order.

UN President Makes Speech

LD191029 Moscow TASS in English 1012 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 19 TASS -- The 39th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations, the most competent international organization, has opened at the U.N. Headquarters. On its preliminary agenda there are 142 items reflecting the whole range of problems of the present-day world. The main place at the session will be taken up by the discussion of the key problem of our time -- elimination of the threat of a nuclear war, curbing of the arms race.

Most of the questions linked with attaining this goal, very important to mankind, were submitted for the discussion of the U.N. forum on the initiative of the Soviet Union with the support of other countries of the socialist community, other peaceable states. The USSR's proposal that the conduct of nuclear powers should be governed by certain norms of a mandatory character won broad international recognition. Our country unilaterally undertook not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. The Soviet Union's proposal on prevention of the arms race in other space is of very great significance for the destinies of peace. The USSR consistently advocates liquidation of dangerous seats of tension in different regions, for ensuring conditions for free and independent development of all countries and peoples.

The 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly will be held in the complicated international situation which is heightening through the fault of the United States which under the cover of ostentatious "peaceability" conducts the course of preparations for a nuclear war, the course of heightening tension. Washington announced a "crusade" actually against the whole world, made terrorism a matter of state policy and claims some "right" to remove any government it dislikes, to conduct undeclared wars and undisguised aggressions. Washington's extremely dangerous policy gives rise to growing indignation and condemnation on the part of the international community.

Zambia's permanent representative at the United Nations Paul Lusaka was unanimously elected president of the session at the first plenary meeting. In his opening speech he stressed the pressing need of drawing up mutually acceptable agreements in order to stabilize the strategic equilibrium, to turn back the arms race, above all, nuclear, to freeze modernization of weapons.

In connection with the approaching 40th anniversary of the United Nations Paul Lusaka noted that the principles underlying this organization are as important and necessary now as at the time when they were formulated in the critical period of the struggle against nazism and fascism.

The structure of the United Nations opens for mankind the most favourable opportunities in the struggle against wars, diseases, poverty, flouting basic human rights and liberties. In this connection he firmly denounced the actions of those countries which seek to undermine the efficiency of the United Nations in solution of fundamental problems of the present, noting that some states call in question the very lawful character of the existence of the United Nations. The international community is known to be under fierce attacks from the United States which is infuriated by criticism at the United Nations of its adventurist foreign policy.

Paul Lusaka declared for the early liquidation of seats of tension in Central America and other "hot points" of the planet and called for elimination of obstacles to convocation of an international conference on the Middle East under the U.N. aegis. He criticized the policy of Western powers which support the inhuman apartheid regime flouting the rights of an overwhelming majority of South Africa's population and continuing the occupation of Namibia. He called for all-round support for the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO).

A number of organizational issues were resolved on the first day of the session's work. The credentials committee was approved and elections took place of the chairmen of the main General Assembly committees which are to discuss different questions on the agenda.

Tsvetov on Agenda

LD192257 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1815 GMT 19 Sep 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] In New York, the 39th UN General Assembly session is at work for the 20th day. The world expects this international organization to make a tangible contribution to lessening the threat of war. The cause of disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, and to an improvement of relations between states.

The overwhelming majority of representatives, above all of the socialist and nonaligned countries, have arrived in New York in order to promote the United Nations' achievement of the goals designed in its charter.

The U.S. delegation, however, has set itself a different task. The Indian NEW WAVE has reported instructions by the White House to American diplomats on how to conduct themselves at the General Assembly. Firstly, members of the American delegation were told at the White House not to believe the President's pre-election rhetoric, which is full of calls for peace and disarmament. They must not take Ronald Reagan's pre-election statements too seriously, the Indian newspaper says, citing the words of a White House staff member when instructing the diplomats. The American delegation should get the international community to recognize the leading international role of the United States. In other words, the American delegation has been charged with the function of thwarting UN members' efforts directed at solving the most burning problems of the present day, that is problems concerning war and peace.

Indeed, the United States intends to dictate its will on everyone by force. The White House has realized that such a stance will meet with resolute opposition from most UN members, including many nonaligned states. It is for this reason that the White House spokesman appeared as the infamous sheriff from a southern American state who used to say: If you see a colored person, shoot first and ask his name later.

We must not allow these small peoples, the Indian newspaper says, citing the White House spokesman, to adopt an openly hostile position toward the United States. Effective countermeasures, the spokesman continued, will be undertaken against particularly zealous opponents who vote against the United States.

The United States is thus intending to act at the UN General Assembly session at variance with the hope of all peoples that all states will display responsibility and good sense at this international forum in keeping with the realities of the nuclear age.

TRUD Commentary Cited

LD180733 Moscow TASS in English 0619 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] MOscow September 18 TASS -- "The need of stepping up efforts of the world community to curb the nuclear arms race, to reduce the danger of war has never been so great as now," writes the newspaper TRUD in its leading article devoted to the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly due to open today. "The international situation sharply heightened through the fault of reactionary imperialist circles, above all in the United States of America", the newspaper writes. "Deployment of new American first-strike nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries is in full swing. The Reagan administration makes stake on blocking treaties on reduction of armaments, on attaining superiority through speeded up development of new systems of weapons, militarisation of outer space. Appropriations for military needs are on the rise".

"The world public cast their eyes with hope on the United Nations, the most competent international organisation which, as is said in the preamble of its charter, was formed to 'save succeeding generations from the scourge of war which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind.'"

"Our country's obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons is a vivid example of the USSR's devotion to the cause of peace, a practical step to relaxation of nuclear threat," the leading article runs. "In the United Nations that important action found broad response and support". "The USSR's proposal that the conduct of states having nuclear weapons should be governed by certain norms of a mandatory character received broad response at the U.N. headquarters." "One more problem will undoubtedly take a prominent place in debates at the next session of the U.N. General Assembly. This is the question of prevention of militarisation of outer space".

"The peoples of the world regard the United Nations as an important forum bound to maintain peace on the planet, to promote prevention of a nuclear catastrophe, to bring the world back onto the path of detente," TRUD stresses.

Comparison of Gromyko Departure

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 19 September on page 4 of its Morning Edition carries a TASS "Official Report" entitled "Bound for the UN General Assembly." It has been compared with the Moscow Domestic Russian version published in the 18 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT on page CC 5, under the subheading "Gromyko Delegation Departs" and reveals that IZVESTIYA adds the following names to members of the send-off party:

S.V. Chervonenko, chief of a CPSU Central Committee department. B.P. Bugayev, minister of civil aviation; V.F. Maltsev, USSR first deputy minister of foreign affairs; and USSR deputy ministers of foreign affairs.

UN BODY APPROVES USSR'S MIDEAST PEACE PROPOSALS

LD191817 Moscow TASS in English 1804 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] New York September 19 TASS -- The U.N. Committee on the Exercise of Inalienable Rights of the Palestinian People has fully approved the Soviet Union's proposals on Middle East settlement. A report, to be submitted for consideration to the 39th session of the U.N. General Assembly, stresses the constructive character of the new Soviet initiative which defines principles and ways of resolving this major international problem.

The document welcomes the USSR's call for collective efforts with the participation of all sides concerned as the only correct and effective way to find a cardinal solution to the Middle East problem.

The committee's report denounces the negative stand of the United States and Israel which have chosen the path of separate deals and refuse to take part in the proposed conference on the Middle East.

NATO, JAPANESE MILITARY MANEUVERS ANALYZED

LD191632 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] NATO is holding large-scale military exercises of its armed forces in Western Europe. The joint American-Japanese military exercises have begun in the vicinity of the main four islands which make up Japan. More from our observer Viktor Olenichev.

It's not at all safe today to travel on roads of West European NATO countries. There is a risk of colliding with an armored carrier, or even of being run over by a tank. The peace of residents in cities and villages is being disturbed by the roaring of planes and the blasting of bombs and shells. This has been happening every autumn since 1975, when military exercises of the NATO countries became a regular affair. Today's maneuvers, however, surpass all previous ones from every point of view. They involve more than 250,000 troops, dozens of thousands of tanks, rocket installations, and large quantities of other military equipment. There is a plan to use American strategic bombers as well.

In the opinion of the press, Western Europe has not seen such a large-scale maneuvering of troops since the landing of the allied forces in Normandy in 1944. The noble aim of that operation was clear to everyone at the time, to contribute to the defeat of Nazi Germany, which had unleashed World War II. The aim of the current NATO military exercise is much different. This is a showdown of military strength, and not at all for the purposes of defense. The troops involved in the exercises are being trained in carrying out military operations in the spirit of what is known as the aggressive air-land battle concept, providing for the delivery of blows deep inside the enemy's territory.

All this cannot be qualified other than a deliberate heightening of tension on the continent, where the situation has already become extremely complicated, owing to the deployment of new American missiles there.

The joint American-Japanese military exercises in the 1000 mile zone off Japanese shores bear a similar nature. The troops there are being trained in antisubmarine and electronic warfare tactics. A blockade is being simulated of international straits in the Far East, expected to be put into effect in case an emergency situation develops.

The local press points out that the scale of the American-Japanese joint exercises grows from year to year. That became particularly noticeable after the Reagan administration took over in the United States. The peoples of Asian countries are watching with undisguised concern these flexing of military muscle demonstrations. The sufferings that World War II and Japanese militarism brought them in the past are still fresh in their memories. Both in Western Europe and Japan, the organizers of the military exercises promised to make compensation for any material damage done to citizens during the exercises. The question arises, however, as to who will compensate for the damage that will be done to international security, and the tranquility of millions of people.

NATO MILITARY COMMITTEE MEETS IN PORTUGAL

LD190835 Moscow TASS in English 0729 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Lisbon September 19 TASS -- A meeting of the NATO Military Committee is being held in Povoa-de-Varzim, Portugal, in an atmosphere of top secrecy. Judging by press reports, questions of the further build up of the NATO's military might, in line with the demands of the Reagan administration, are being discussed at the meeting. In the opinion of the observers, the holding of the meeting of the NATO leadership in Portugal testifies to attempts of the aggressive bloc to draw that country still deeper into the NATO's militaristic preparations.

Portugal Promised 'Any Aid'

LD200908 Moscow TASS in English 0756 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Lisbon September 20 TASS -- A meeting of the NATO Military Committee has ended in Povoa-de-Varzim. As was admitted at a press conference by the participants in the meeting, which was held in an atmosphere of top secrecy, the leadership of the bloc is ready to give the Portuguese Army "any aid". Judging by their reports, the "importance" of Portugal's strategic position was emphasized at the meeting and "recommendations were expressed on building up defensive capacity" of that country.

Lisbon's being drawn into militaristic preparations of the aggressive bloc gives rise to concern and mounting protests of the broad public of Portugal, who actively come out against the dangerous U.S. and NATO plans.

CHARIKOV COMMENTS ON WEST'S PSYCHOLOGICAL WAR

LD191844 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Igor Charikov commentary]

[Text] Foreign news agencies are commenting widely on the news conference held in Moscow yesterday by Soviet journalist Oleg Bitov. He revealed he had been a victim of British intelligence services. A year ago, while on official business in Venice, he was taken by force to England, where British intelligence workers, by means of blackmail and threats, tried to persuade him to betray his homeland. "A Psychological War Against Socialism" is the title of today's commentary by Igor Charikov.

The scenario for the provocative action against Soviet citizen Oleg Bitov does not sparkle with novelty. It has been used repeatedly in the past in different variations with a number of Soviet people and citizens of socialist countries by the intelligence services of the United States and kindred agencies of other Western states. As a rule, though, such provocations have not had success; to put it simply, they failed.

One of the latest examples would be the so-called Antonov affair. There has been quite a lot of coverage of this in our press. The Antonov affair, the case of a citizen of the People's Republic of Bulgaria who was accused of complicity in the attempt on the life of the head of the Roman Catholic Church, John Paul II, has still not ended, but it is already obvious that this is a most infamous provocation, the authors of which are the Italian intelligence service and the U.S. CIA. It is evident that all the evidence of the Turkish terrorist Agca against Sergei Antonov is pure lies. Even the Western press, fishing in troubled waters, was forced to admit that this provocative undertaking has failed.

These and other similar examples demonstrate how unscrupulous and crude are the methods by which reactionary circles in the West wage psychological war against socialist states. They have evidently decided that the end justifies the means and do anything to achieve it. They have probably adopted the principle which was born amidst Goebbels' propaganda: The cruder the lie, the greater chance of its being believed. The aim of their psychological war is to discredit the socialist world and its internal and foreign policy, and to evoke distrust in it; if it succeeds in this, to also evoke enmity and hatred.

The psychological attack on socialism is being waged along a wide front in various forms. Let us recall the large-scale television spectacle "Let Poland be Poland," organized in January 1982 on initiative from the White House. This policy of propaganda subversion did not succeed, as is well known. The sharp intensification of anti-Soviet and antisocialist propaganda has been called up in order to justify the sudden turn to the right in the policy of ruling circles in the imperialist states. By accusing the USSR and its allies of violating human rights, as during Carter's administration, and of complicity in international terrorism, as Reagan asserts, reactionary forces in the United States are striving to divert the world public's attention from its own imperial ambitions that are being realized by means of the methods of brigandage, force, and terror.

PRAGUE SYMPOSIUM FOCUSES ON BORDER INVIOLABILITY

LD192058 Moscow TASS in English 2046 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Prague September 19 TASS -- The second day of the international symposium of scholars and journalists from a number of European countries, which is currently in session in Prague, was devoted to a discussion of the manifestations of revanchist tendencies in the policy of some Western countries.

The speakers drew attention in their speeches to the principles of inviolability of the state borders in Europe as an important factor for stabilization in international relations. This is one of the basic provisions of the U.N. Charter, the Helsinki Final Act, and a number of other important documents and treaties of the post-war period.

In a number of treaties, the FRG also committed itself to honour all borders in Europe. But that country's reactionary circles put forward demands for a revision of international treaties and a change in the post-war territorial set-up. The delegates to the symposium pointed out the threat to peace in Europe stemming from the ambition of some figures to deny the existence of two German states, to change the social system in the socialist states. Such designs are a source of a threat of new world war breaking out, which meets with well-founded protests and condemnation from the European nations, the delegates to the symposium noted.

FRG Militarism Scored

LD191704 Moscow TASS in English 1509 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Prague September 19 TASS -- TASS special correspondent Yuriy Kornilov reports:

The revanchist ideas, which are being now openly proclaimed by certain circles in the FRG, are being increasingly placed on the "Atlanticist" NATO foundation, underlying which is the Bonn-Washington military-political alliance. This fact was emphasized at the internatioal scientific symposium on the subject "The Danger of the Tendencies of Militarism and Revanchism Among the Political Circles in a Number of Western Countries", which is currently in session in Prague. The seminar is being held with the participation of more than 60 scholars and jounalists from Bulgaria, Hungary, the GDR, Poland, the USSR,and Czechoslovakia, representatives of academic circles and mass media from the FRG, France, Norway, and a number of other Western states.

As is pointed out in the report by Professor Aleksandr Yakovlev, a prominent Soviet scholar, director of the Institute of World Economics and International Relations of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, in its collaboration with Bonn, Washington is increasingly subordinating the former's policy to its own selfish interests, and is out to turn Western, especially central Europe, into the main stronghold of military-political confrontation against socialism. In its significance to the United States policy in Western Europe, Britain is being step by step supplanted by the FRG in the positions of a "privileged partner" of the United States. In disregard of the will of an overwhelming majority of the FRG's population, the Washington administration is speedily deploying in West German territory first-strike nuclear weapons targeted on the socialist countries, thus turning West Germany into a target for a retaliatory strike, into the Pentagon's nuclear hostage. The growth of militarism and revanchist tendencies in the FRG has been encouraged in no small measure due to the fact that the West European Union (WEU) has cancelled, with Washington's blessing, the ban, which was once imposed on West Germany in keeping with the international agreements, to manufacture strategic bombers and long-range missiles.

Almost 250,000 out of the 330,000 American men and officers in Western Europe are stationed in the FRG. There are nearly 200 major military bases and other facilities of the USA, more than a half of all the main American bases and facilities abroad, in the FRG's territory. West Germany ranks first in Western Europe as regards American weapons purchases. Under the American-West German agreements, Bundeswehr is to ensure logistic support and services for the United States troops in the eventuality of a crisis situation or war, and ensuring protection of the American military bases with "Roland" missiles and "Patriot" launchers, specially purchased in the United States. These and many other facts indicate that Bonn's military-political concepts are being increasingly brought in line with the aggressive foreign policy precepts of the Washington strategists.

Regarding revanchism in the FRG to be an auxiliary contingent in its anti-communist crusade in Europe, the American designers of the militaristic Washington-Bonn axis are themselves ever more openly putting forward the provocative demand for a "revision of the outcome of the war". It is known, for example, that U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz made a statement in January this year, addressing a Stockholm conference, in which he was trying to call in question the agreements reached by the allies at Yalta and Potsdam on the post-war settlement in Europe. This was also the spirit of the recent speech addressed by Reagan to Americans of Polish parentage.

The participants in the symposium -- scholars K. Engelhardt (GDR), V. Ryhowskie and M. Tomala (Poland), J. Tuma (Czechoslovakia), L. Lorenz Knorr, member of the Directorate of the German Peace Union (FRG), and others pointed out in their talks that statements by high-ranking representatives of the Washington administration and the whole practical activities of the United States in the international arena are proof that the United States' foreign policy is based on stake on force, the striving to flout the principle of inviolability of state borders, which is one of the fundamental principles of international relations, attempts at "gaining ground" from socialism, at recarving the political map of Europe and the world in a manner welcome to Washington.

It goes without saying that the United States ruling circles have not given up their attempts at camouflaging their aggressive aims, while official Bonn is time and again expressing "discontent" with the fact that West German militarism is openly described in other countries as militarism, and revanchism is called revanchism. But the militaristic Washington-Bonn axis cannot be hidden. Likewise, it is impossible to bring down the wave of public indignation and protest against the dangerous tendencies, which are ever more characteristic nowadays of the political climate of the FRG. The delegates to the Prague meeting stressed the need for further exposing the dangerous activities of the West German militarists and revanchists and their Washington patrons.

USSR HOLDS MEETINGS WITH IAEA IN VIENNA

Safeguards Agreement Drafted

LD191919 Moscow TASS in English 1752 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Vienna September 19 TASS -- Representatives of the U.S.S.R. and the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) completed talks here today on the application of IAEA safeguards to some of Soviet nuclear facilities -- several nuclear power plants and research reactors.

As a result of the talks held here, the sides harmonised on a preliminary basis the draft of a relevant safeguards agreement between the U.S.S.R. and the IAEA. The draft takes account of the status of the U.S.S.R. as a nuclear power and the depository of the treaty on the non-proliferation of nuclear weapons (NPT). The draft is based on a standard agreement on agency safeguards for the NPT signatories.

Later the draft agreement is to go for consideration to the IAEA board of governors.

Agreement Shows Goodwill

LD201152 Moscow World Service in English 1100 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Several Soviet nuclear power plants and research reactors will be put under the control of the International Atomic Energy Agency. Talks on the issue have ended in Vienna between representatives of the Soviet Union and the International Atomic Energy Agency. The Soviet Government has agreed to put several nuclear power stations under the agency's control to show its goodwill and the desire to strengthen trust between nations.

U.S. STATEMENTS ON VIENNA POLITICAL MANEUVERING

PM190903 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent A. Tolkunov dispatch: "The Reasons Behind the 'Space' Stunts"]

[Text] New York, Sep -- Two statements have recently been made in Washington connected with space in one way or another.

First, the President himself declared that the first passenger on the Shuttle would be... a teacher. White House spokesman L. Speakes then stated that, "despite the Russians' intransigence," the administration, allegedly showing good will, "still intends" to send a delegation to Vienna to conduct talks on space weapons problems with the Soviet Union.

Both statements are conditioned by electoral considerations. By promising to send a teacher into space, the President's intention was to give a peaceable gloss to his space plans, and at the same time, secure the support of school workers and labor unions which have thus far been inclined to support W. Mondale in the November elections. The second promise, however, was directed at every voter disturbed by the U.S. Administration's militarist course, a course of confrontation with the Soviet Union rather than constructive dialogue. The administration's intentions were confirmed by Vice President G. Bush. He did this not just anywhere, but during his visit to one of the Grumman Aerospace concern's enterprises. Climbing into the cockpit of one of the latest X-29 fighters, he stated that the President was ready to go to "almost any lengths" to achieve agreements to slow down the arms race.

But for some reason, the U.S. Administration's "almost" is never enough.

It has to be said that the teachers have not been enthusiastic in their response to a Shuttle flight. "Rather than sending us into space, provide us with better equipped classrooms," the head of the National Education Association, M. (Fatrell), has demanded of the White House. She reminded the administration of the decline secondary schools are now suffering as a result of the cuts in appropriations for education and social programs.

Nor did the second promise enthuse the teachers association's leader. What in reality is the White House intending to hold talks about when, as THE WASHINGTON POST reports, a secret conference was held in the Pentagon just 2 weeks ago at which future "space weapons" projects were again discussed? In the next 5-year period alone, up to $26 billion will be appropriated for these purposes. However, the first step is the hardest. Specialists calculate that these appropriations will exceed $500 billion in the future. The leading contractors include Rockwell International, Martin-Marietta, Ford Aerospace, and Boeing. All of them intend to make truly astronomical profits out of the star-spangled swindle. The military-industrial complex is launching a powerful campaign to condition public opinion. Rockwell, for example, has hastily issued a publicity handout with the very revealing title: "Space: The Frontiers of America's Growth, Leadership, and Freedom." The United States, it says, must create a "space stronghold" that will allow it to have the whole world in its sights. That indeed is why senior military officials, as THE WASHINGTON POST observes, are voicing sharp opposition to the Soviet Union's proposal to introduce a moratorium on the deployment of space armaments from the time talks begin. They fear that an agreement in this field will tie their hands.

Boosting the "leap into space" as a means of restoring military superiority to the United States, the Pentagon, through one of its senior officials, (U. Fernis), has been spreading the illusion that the creation of costly types of arms "is exhausting" the Russians and "will force them to yield."

What the administration thinks, Pentagon officials say. "Reagan, WASHINGTON POST correspondent M. McGrory writes, claims that the Russian' place is on the "garbage heap of history" and that we must help them to get there by competition in creating increasingly terrifying and exotic armaments, competition which is ruinous to them."

The obsession with a policy of strength simply deprives some people in the White House of any sense of reality and prevents them seeing how radically the world has changed and appreciating the futility of their plans to achieve military superiority.

The conclusion drawn by the well-known astrophysicist Carl Sagan, who, together with other scientists, vigorously opposes the White House's plans, is that the course of militarizing space is a risky venture. The course is an extremely dangerous provocation in our nuclear age.

However, rational arguments have no effect on those people whose own political and financial ambitions are bound up with the new arms round. The deadly grip of the present military-industrial complex is well known. That is why there are few here who believe that Washington really intends to make any constructive moves to stop the arms race.

"Which agreements with the Russians have been supported by Reagan either before or since he became President?" asks Congressman L. Aucoin, who answers: "None. Who among the highly placed representatives in the President's administration, including the President himself, is in favor of ratifying the Salt II treaty, concluding a treaty on a complete ban on nuclear weapons tests, a freeze, or an agreement on space weapons? No one."

"The Soviet Union," the American Communist newspaper DAILY WORLD writes, "is seeking to ban the militarization of space and proposes beginning real talks on renouncing space weapons and declaring a general moratorium on their testing and deployment. Washington, however, only wants to talk about "preparations for talks" and intends to continue its "star wars" preparations.

Such are the electoral maneuverings and the true actions of the tricksters from Washington.

CIA ALLEGES SOVIET THREAT TO JUSTIFY ARMS BUILDUP

PM181215 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 18 Sep 84 Second Edition p 3

[Captain 2d Rank Ye. Nikitin commentary under the rubric "Facts Against Lies": "Shifting the Blame..."]

[Text] "A period is coming that will be more dangerous than any we have ever had to live through." These are the words of H. Meyer, vice chairman of the CIA National Intelligence Council. They are taken from a memorandum prepared by Meyer for his chief W. Casey and intended for the top leadership in Washington. The memorandum contains a warning of "impending danger" based on... an analysis of the internal situation in the Soviet Union.

Similar analyses have been made countless times during the existence of Soviet power. They all come down to the same thing -- they say that everything is going badly in the Soviet Union. In conclusion, an imminent end to socialism is usually predicted.

A peculiarity of the present CIA memorandum is that it contains a definite innovation. It accords with the spirit of the current Washington administration's foreign policy course, which ascribes aggressive intentions to the Soviet Union.

Since, allegedly, everything in the Soviet Union is on the decline, the CIA document of lies says, it will try to escape from its internal difficulties by resorting to military adventures -- an attempt to "seize the Persian Gulf, an attack on West Europe, and even a first strike against the United States."

When publishing the latest CIA falsehood, THE WASHINGTON POST even tried to lend it some semblance of objectivity. For this the newspaper was forced to admit that "it is not characteristic of the Russian national character to launch into military adventures in order to resolve internal problems." But then it quotes the extremely clear words of the memorandum: "The danger of a Soviet strike against the United States and the West is very real and is growing."

All this is graphic evidence of what dirty work methods the CIA resorts to. It would be naive in the extreme to suppose that this U.S. Department does not know what the Soviet Union proposes with a view to improving the international atmosphere, curbing the arms race, and averting nuclear catastrophe. They know but they neither wish nor want to understand the peace-loving language of Soviet foreign policy. However, this language is simple and intelligible to all unprejudiced people: It regards the prevention of nuclear war as the chief aim of its foreign policy; it avoids situations fraught with nuclear conflict; it is committed not to be the first to use nuclear weapons, and so forth.

The Soviet people's successes in the development of the economy, science, technology, culture, medicine, and so forth are also known to the CIA. It cannot fail to know that the USSR is the world's leading producer of more than 30 of the most important types of industrial output -- oil, steel, rolled metal, tractors, cement, and so forth, that in the last 5 years alone fixed production capital increased 39 percent in the Soviet Union. Over 1,000 new industrial enterprises were commissioned and R186 billion -- almost 17 percent more funds than in the previous 5-year plan -- were allocated to agricultural development.

As for the United States itself, it is really a picture of deepening economic crisis. The U.S. national debt amounts to $1.5 trillion and is increasing by $120 billion annually. The number of unemployed amounts to around 10 million people. For the first time since the "Great Depression" of the thirties, a report entitled "Starving America" points out, for instance, that hunger is raging. It is incredible, but one in five children in the United States goes to bed hungry.

It is apparent in the slanderous memorandum that the CIA bosses are trying to shift the blame. They are somehow trying to justify the growing U.S. military preparations, the unbridled arms race, and the Pentagon's record budget. A threat allegedly hovering over the United States is needed to substantiate these militarist aspirations. And so the intelligence department's Sovietologists seek one, first in the exasperating "Soviet military superiority" and now in the Soviet Union's economic situation.

U.S. FIRMS ASKED TO DESIGN ANTIMISSILE SYSTEM

LD200924 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Washington September 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Lyutyy reports:

The Pentagon's representatives announced that James Abrahamson, director of the programme to create the newest anti-missile defence system with elements of space basing mode has sent letters to contractors firms with the instruction to start designing the would-be anti-missile defence system.

In 1985 fiscal year alone the United States intends to spend about 2,000 million dollars for research in the sphere of creating the anti-missile defence system, and the future is to grow up to 27,000 million dollars in the next five-year period. As is reported by the newspaper WASHINGTON POST, the content of Abrahamson's letters leaves no doubt that what is at issue are direct plans of creating such a system for striking enemy nuclear missiles.

Carol Rosin, president of the Institute of Security and Cooperation in Outer Space, speaking at the Senate Foreign Relations Committee noted that the Soviet Union views not without grounds the work of creating such a system as plans of ensuring to Washington of the potential for breaking global strategic equilibrium and hitting the first nuclear strike. [sentence as received]

SHIROKOV CITES EXPANDING U.S. WEAPONS PROGRAM

LD192018 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 19 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Oleg Shirokov writes:

A Tomahawk cruise missile plummeted to earth during test launching in the U.S. Air Force proving range in Utah State. Fortunately for the inhabitants of that Western state, the missile was without a nuclear warhead. That was a usual incident, one which quite often happens during trials. But this time the press drew attention to the fact that it is precisely such Tomahawks, but nuclear-capable ones, which are now deployed by the Pentagon in Britain and Italy. It is planned to deploy 464 cruise missiles in the territory of those countries as well as in the FRG, Belgium and the Netherlands. And that missile "fist" is designed for delivering a massive nuclear blow practically throughout the whole depth of the European part of the USSR.

The heightened interest in the Tomahawks is caused also by the fact that Washington is out to recarve the political map of the world and break up, whatever the cost, the military-strategic parity, which has now shaped in the world. One of the key roles in these ambitions is assigned precisely to cruise missiles, especially to long-range missiles. There has been much talk about them for a long time. And this is not just talk, as their new types are being intensively tested. Large-scale programmes for the mass production of these weapons are being dragged through the Congress. The General Accounting Office, a body of the U.S. Congress, told the other day the subcommittee of the House of Representatives on the Air Force, the Navy and the Army that 7,900 missiles have been tested in the current year, and a total of 437 million dollars have been spent on these tests alone. In 1985, according to the same board, already 10,155 missiles will be tested.

The Pentagon is planning to fit out long-range cruise missiles with more nuclear warheads than the USA has now in all of its ballistic missiles combined.

The U.S. ruling circles have started and are carrying on speedy material preparations for war and have built up the Pentagon's budget to the biggest ever in that country's history sum total -- 300 billion dollars for the 1985 fiscal year. The USA has drawn up a five-year plan for a rearmament of America, which will cost the American tax payers more than two trillion dollars. It is starting flow line production of new weapons of destruction and death, wishing to turn even outer space into an arena of militaristic adventures. The political platform adopted at the congress of the Republican Party, the ruling party in the United States, in Dallas a month ago has reaffirmed the stake placed by the Reagan team on force as the basis of the whole policy of the United States.

But the current Washington administration is mistaken. It is completely in the wrong. Its plans to take the upper hand over the Soviet Union, including in the field of long-range cruise missiles, are not only dangerous, but also illusory. They once wished to outstrip the Soviet Union in ballistic missiles and have failed. They are sure to fail in their efforts this time too.

It is high time for the White House to realize the futility of its attempts at winning a victory in a nuclear race. Instead it should remove the obstacles piled up by the American side in the way of the talks on the limitation of nuclear weapons, to embark on the path of a quest for fair agreements fully according with the principle of equality and equal security. This would serve the best interests of all, including the USA itself.

TASS NOTES LAUNCHING OF 'MINUTEMAN-III' ICBM

LD200857 Moscow TASS in English 0742 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] San Francisco September 20 TASS -- The launching of a new "Minuteman III" intercontinental ballistic missile was made from the Vandenberg air base, California, on a conventional target in the area of the Marshal Islands in the Pacific. The missile will be equipped with nuclear warheads.

PRAVDA SCORES U.S. STAND ON GENOCIDE CONVENTION

PM181350 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[Vitality Gan "Commentator's Column": "Farce Performed"]

[Text] The U.S. Administration and its allies in Congress have performed a shameful farce that offends the world community's clearly expressed will. It is reported from Washington that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has rejected the administration's proposal to examine the question of U.S. ratification of the International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

Let me remind you that this document was adopted by the United Nations 35 years ago -- soon after the defeat of Hitler's Germany, when the peoples vowed to prevent a repetition of the nightmare of the Nazi policy of exterminating millions of people. Although for its part, the United States did sign the convention, this was done only to preserve appearances. For decades now, the convention has remained unratified by the United States, and the American ruling circles apparently do not consider themselves bound by the international legal commitments arising from its provisions.

The key to this stance by U.S. imperialist circles can be found in their "track record," where there is much blood -- that of their own people and the peoples of countries near and far. There are numerous examples of genocide in relation to the indigenous inhabitants of America: the Indians, who have been turned into wanderers dying out in their own land, as well as blacks, Mexicans, and other national minorities deprived of their rights through racism. Innocent victims, they became subject to inhuman socioeconomic terror. In the international arena, genocide long ago became the tool of American imperialism. Southeast Asia, Latin America, and the Near East know this from the bitter experience of past years and of the undeclared American wars in our own time.

Then it is all the more shameful for the White House that an international agreement that meets people's vital interests has become a subject for politicking and manipulations. And what about the administration itself? In the United States itself, many people understand the motives prompting it. The ruling clique had no serious intention of seeking the convention's ratification.

On the eve of the presidential election, they greatly wanted to influence the voters and paint black white -- the aggressor wanted to look like a gentleman.

However much the State Department spokesman may assert that "our country's (the United States' -- V.G.) adherence to the cause of preventing acts of genocide and punishing such acts is indisputable," there is not a grain of sincerity in that. Especially as the deed has been done -- the White House's proposal was "successfully" buried by its loyal supporters on Capitol Hill.

The prominent American Senator W. Proxmire believes that "the United States has a highly dubious right to pontificate about human rights in the world, if only because it stubbornly refuses to ratify a fundamental document in that sphere -- the International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide." Too true.

U.S. REMEMBERS JEWS' WW II FATE, FORGETS OTHERS

LD191345 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 18 Sep 84

[From the "Round-Up of Political Events"]

[Text] The United States Holocaust Memorial Council is honoring the rescuers of Jews in WW II. Here are some details:

Well, the conference on faith in humankind held by the Council received comments by United States Secretary of State George Shultz. In them, Mr Shultz said that anyone who risked his life to rescue Jews has to be a hero -- a tower of moral strength, fortitude, and righteousness. True, saving Jews from concentration camps was an exploit. The Nazis brought immense suffering to the nations they had conquered. But were all those who had suffered under the Nazis kingdom of evil, as George Shultz put it, Jews? Was it a less noble act to rescue a Pole hiding from the Gestapo than a Jew? What about millions of Ukrainians, Belorussians, Yugoslavs, or Italians who had perished in that kingdom of evil? How many Russians were tortured and executed on mere suspicion of being sympathetic to the resistance movement, let alone taking part in it?

There's a strong Jewish community in the United States with close ties to Israel. And in Israel, holocaust is, among other things, a political instrument used to justify whatever it does in the name of the past sufferings of Jews. To single them out as the only victims of the Nazis is not only an attempt to rewrite history, but also an act of politiical indecency. This is not to say that holocausts should be forgotten. Like other crimes committed by the Nazis during WW II, it has to be remembered as a warning against man-hating theories of racial superiority practiced in South Africa, an officially declared friend of the United States.

Unfortunately, while the fate of millions of Jews in the past war is kept alive in America, the fate of other nationalities is not. This is the policy line. When WW II ended, this policy allowed American secret services to collaborate with war criminals who had committed grave crimes on the occupied parts of the Soviet Union. Hundreds and even thousands of them are still in the West, the United States included, enjoying the good things of life; which is truly disgusting.

U.S. ANTIWAR GROUPS ATTEND WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

LD201054 Moscow TASS in English 1039 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Washington September 20 TASS -- TASS correspondent Mikhail Beglov reports:

The international conference "On the Destiny of the Earth" opened here on Wednesday under the motto "Peace to the planet and all living on it".

The representative forum is attended by well-known American politicians and public leaders, representatives of practically all anti-war public organizations of the United States, affiliating more than 10 million people, guests from abroad. It is noteworthy that representatives of the Reagan administration declined the proposal to participate in it.

A political declaration was distributed at the conference. The declaration sets forth the plan of coordinating the efforts of all people of good will in the struggle against the threat of a nuclear war which hangs over mankind. This document already bears the signatures of about 200 well-known politicians and public figures of the country, scientists, including 19 Nobel Prize laureates. New scientific data irrefutably show that nuclear war imperils the very existence of mankind and the very life of the planet, it is stressed in the declaration.

In the declaration the call is made to all the governments to recognize the fact that rational policy in the sphere of national security should include the freezing of the arms race, reduction of nuclear weapon stocks, the striving for full destruction of nuclear weapons. Full and universal nuclear disarmament, the document stresses, should be the ultimate aim of mankind. As the first step in this direction it is recommended to fully cancel all strategies aimed at survival and victory in the so-called "limited" nuclear war. And it is also recommended that governments of Western countries should undertake the obligation not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

The declaration stresses the importance of the early conclusion of an international agreement pertaining to outer space armaments. It is also noted that a considerable reduction of stocks of conventional armaments in the whole world could help largely promote the lessening of the threat of a nuclear war.

In the separate document "The Agenda for Legislative Action" which was prepared for the conference by leaders of American anti-war organizations the demand is made that the U.S. Congress should put an end to the production and deployment of MX, Trident, Pershing II missiles, that it should deny money for realisation of the Reagan administration's programme of preparations for space wars. The document also calls for resumption of negotiations between the USSR, USA, and Britain, thwarted through Washington's fault, with a view of elaborating the treaty on full and universal prohibition of nuclear weapon tests, ratification of the SALT II treaty and also treaties between the USSR and the USA on underground nuclear explosions in peaceful purposes and on limitation on underground nuclear tests, other relevant international documents.

U.S. TOURISTS CONTRIBUTE TO PEACE FUND

PM181014 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 3

[O. Podkopayeva article under the "News" rubric: "Contribution to the Peace Fund"]

[Text] A large group of U.S. tourists has been taking part in the traditional "peace cruise" along the Volga. The tourists were activists of the National Council for American-Soviet Friendship, the International Women's League for Peace and Freedom, and other U.S. public antiwar organizations.

They visited Kazan, Ulyanovsk, Volgograd, and Rostov-na-Donu, met Soviet people wherever they went, and discussed with them the main question of the present day: How to protect peace?

The participants in the cruise recently visited the Board of the Soviet Peace Fund and presented it with a considerable sum of money that they had collected -- a sincere gift from people concerned about the fate of peace.

"We are making this contribution," the Americans' address said, "with the aim of developing friendship and trust between our peoples. We align ourselves with the 90 million Soviet citizens who support the peace fund. We believe that war can be defeated."

U.S. CONSUL GIVES THANKS FOR SAVING GUARD'S LIFE

LD192139 Moscow World Service in English 1600 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] The U.S. consul general in Leningrad, Charles [name indistinct] thanked everyone who helped to save the life of Marine Sergeant (Joseph Goddard) of the Consulate Guard. In a state of alcohol intoxication, the guard fell from a staircase and seriously injured his head. Staff members of the consulate called an ambulance. A complex operation was performed on the sergeant at the Institute of Neurosurgery to save his life.

PRC ADMITS MILLIONS DIED DURING 'GREAT LEAP' ERA

PM181443 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Results of 'Great Leap Forward'"]

[Text] New York, 14 Sep -- According to news agency reports, the PRC State Statistical Bureau has confirmed that over 10 million people died of hunger as a result of the "Great Leap Forward" in (1958-1960) in China.

TYPHOONS SERIOUSLY DAMAGE SOUTH CHINESE REGIONS

PM181019 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "China: Serious Damage"]

[Text] Beijing, 15 Sep -- According to a XINHUA report, the South Chinese Province of Guangdong and the Guangxi-Chuang Autonomous Region have suffered serious damage from typhoons that struck in late August and early September.

As a result of the natural disaster, approximately 38,000 homes were destroyed, over 100,000 hectares of agricultural land ruined, and roads, communications lines, and irrigation installations were damaged. The official authorities state that the population suffered casualties.

South China suffered its greatest damage from typhoon Ike, which raged for 14 hours on 5 September in Guangdong Province. The local administration is taking measures to assist the victims and rebuild shattered buildings and facilities, the report notes.

KUZNETSOV, DELEGATION RETURN FROM JAPAN

LD191625 Moscow TASS in English 1417 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 19 TASS -- CPSU representatives, member of the CPSU Central Committee A.G. Yegorov, deputy head of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee I.I. Kovalenko, and senior official of the International Department of the CPSU Central Committee Yu.D. Kuznetsov, have returned to Moscow from Tokyo after holding a consultative meeting with representatives of the Communist Party of Japan on issues of cooperation between the two parties in preventing nuclear war and eliminating nuclaar weapons.

JAPANESE MP INTERVIEWED ON CHERNENKO BOOK, TIES

LD192141 Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo September 19 TASS — Sigeioshi Matsumae, a prominent Japanese public figure, member of parliament and president of Japan's Assiciation for Cultural Contacts With Foreign Countries, said that the discussion of a wide range of issues pertaining to Japanese-Soviet relations during the forthcoming "round-table" conference in Moscow is sure to promote understanding between the two countries.

In this context, Sigeioshi Matsumae made note of the great significance of the publication in Japan of a book by general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U.S.S.R. Konstantin Chernenko touching upon specific points of improving relations between Japan and the Soviet Union, and containing a wealth of information which testifies to the Soviet Union's intention to promote relaxation of international tensions and prevent nuclear war.

The Soviet leader, Sigeioshi Matsumae went on to say, has called for an all-round expansion of political, economic, and cultural ties between Japan and the U.S.S.R. The fact that the Soviet leader stressed the need of strengthening relations between the two countries deserves high praise. It underscores the consistency of the Soviet Union's policy with respect to Japan, and the Soviet desire to improve Soviet-Japanese relations. Konstantin Chernenko's call expounds better than anything else the peaceful foreign policy of the Soviet Union aiming for establishing friendship and cooperation with all countries.

"We representatives of the Japanese public, advocates of the movement for friendship with the Soviet Union", Sigeioshi Matsumae said concluding an interview with TASS correspondent K. Preobrazhensky, "whole-heartedly support that call and will continue to work toward establishing relations of genuine goodneighborliness, friendship, and cooperation between our countries".

TSVETOV ANALYZES JAPAN'S POLICY REGARDING KURILES

LD192252 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1815 GMT 19 Sep 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vladimir Tsvetov]

[Text] I am holding a packet of Japanese cigarettes and a can of juice. They would not have merited attention if they did not have a geographical map depicted on them. No, these objects do not serve as an aid in the study of geography. Rather, they are an aid for whipping up anti-Sovietism in the country. The map includes Soviet territory -- the four southern islands of the Kurile archipelago -- with the slogan: "We demand the return of the northern territory."

Besides employing tobacco and can chauvinism, Japan's ruling circles also employ road sign chauvinism. There are display boards along roads with maps like the one on the packet of cigarettes and the same slogan. However, it is noteworthy that most of these boards are in southern Japan, and they become scarcer as one drives northwards. On the island of Hokkaido, which is close to the Kurile range, there is almost no chauvinistic publicity. The fishermen of Hokkaido consider that one should catch fish in the sea that washes the shores of Japan and the Soviet Union and not fish for pretexts for hostility. For this reason all five houses of friendship with the USSR that exist in Japan have indeed been built in Hokkaido.

To prevent the campaign of illegal territorial claims against the USSR from dying down, the Japanese prime minister directed the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other departments to get international organizations and cartographic publishing houses in different countries to mark the Soviet islands as Japanese territory on their maps. The Washington administration was the first to meet the revanchist impulses of the Japanese ruling circles. Washington even decided to rename the Soviet islands in the Japanese way. Washington's position is understandable; it very much wants to move the Japanese unsinkable aircraft-carrier closer to the USSR mainland.

But how is one to link the Japanese authorities present step with their statements about a desire to improve relations with the Soviet Union? It is clear to Japanese circles, of course, that the Soviet Union will never give up its land, but they continue to put forward territorial claims. The Japanese authorities need the territory problem for it helps kindle nationalism and chauvinism. With the help of this problem it is possible to justify the arms build-up. Now, transferring its illegal claims to the international arena, the Japanese Government is using the territorial problem, which it has fabricated, to also further worsen the political atmosphere in the world.

The Soviet Union hopes, as it was stated at the 26th CPSU Congress, that farsightedness and an awareness of its own interests will nevertheless prevail in Tokyo. The USSR continues to favor firm and genuinely goodneighborly relations with Japan, the 26th Congress pointed out.

JAPAN RAPS U.S. PLAN TO RESTRICT STEEL IMPORTS

LD191313 Moscow TASS in English 1147 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Tokyo September 19 TASS -- The Japanese Government and business circles of the country have denounced new protectionist measures planned by the American Administration in trade with its partners.

The initiator of such measures this time was President Reagan himself, whose aim is that exporter countries should "voluntarily" introduce restrictions on their steel exports to the United States. As is noted by local press, the U.S. President declared in a high-flown manner in the decision, signed by him, about the need of "protecting freedom of trade." Meanwhile, obviously under the influence of the election campaign which is under way in the United States, he demanded that the American markets be protected from "excessive" exports of steel to the United States, which as he said, started exerting negative influences on the situation in the American steel industry.

The Japanese Ministry of International Trade and Industry described the American President's decision as an "act of outright protectionism."

INDIAN OFFICIAL DENIES PLANS TO BOMB PAKISTAN

LD191234 Moscow TASS in English 1100 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] New Delhi September 19 TASS — India has turned down American propaganda fabrications that it allegedly "prepares a bomb strike on Pakistan". As was stated by Secretary for External Affairs of the Ministry for External Affairs of the country M.K. Rasgotra, now in the United States in connection with the meeting of the U.S. Consultative Council on Disarmament, such assertions are devoid of truth.

A few days ago, the Indian Government already characterized such reports as groundless. But that did not prevent the White House from drawing THE NEW YORK TIMES and WASHINGTON POST to the anti-Indian campaign of slander. As was directly noted by the TIMES OF INDIA, those materials were prepared at the U.S. CIA. Their "leakage" was arranged to justify massive deliveries of American armaments to Pakistan.

SOVIETS CAPTURE FRENCH JOURNALIST IN DRA

LD191758 Paris Domestic Service in French 1700 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Excerpts] A French journalist has disappeared in Afghanistan: You know this journalist well because you have often seen him on television. He is Jacques Abouchar and he works for Antenne-2. Jacques Abouchar has been injured and captured by the invasion troops, the Soviet troops.

The management of Antenne-2 has intervened with the French Government so that the Abouchar affair can be settled as quickly as possible. In a very fraternal gesture, the management of TFI' news department has sent a telegram to the Soviet ambassador in Paris calling for the Jacques Abouchar's protection and rapid return to France. This very moment the Afghan resistance has confirmed that Jacques Abouchar is indeed in the hands of the Red Army.

Reportedly at Qandahar Garrison

LD192220 Paris Domestic Service in French 2200 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Excerpts] We still have no news of Antenne-2 journalist Jacques Abouchar, who disappeared in Afghanistan Monday night. Information provided by the Afghan resistance indicates that he has been taken to the Soviet garrison at Qandahar. The French Government has already made the necessary approaches to secure his release.

PRAVDA REPORTS ON USSR-DRA ECONOMIC TALKS

PM190831 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[Text] Kabul, 14 Sep -- The fourth session of the Soviet-Afghan Intergovernmental Commission on Economic Cooperation was held in Kabul from 11 to 13 September.

The Soviet delegation was headed by Z.N. Nuriyev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and the Afghan delegation by S. Mangal, deputy chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers and chairman of the DRA State Planning Committee.

The Soviet delegation was received by B. Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, and S.A. Keshtmand, chairman of the DRA Council of Ministers.

The commission examined the progress in fulfilling mutual commitments stemming from the trade agreement for 1981 through 1985 and the trade protocol for 1984 between the USSR and DRA. It was noted with satisfaction that in the period under review the sides' commitments were successfully fulfilled as a whole.

The commission's work passed in an atmosphere of friendship and complete mutual understanding.

AFGHAN PROPAGANDA OFFICIALS VISIT MINSK 24 AUG

WA191500 Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 26 Aug 84 p 3

[BELTA report: "Guests From Afghanistan"]

[Excerpts] On 24 August a delegation of the PDPA Central Committee Agitation, Propaganda and Education Department, which is now in our country, arrived in Minsk. It is headed by D. Palvasha, PDPA Central Committee candidate member, DRA Revolutionary Council member and PDPA Central Committee department deputy chief.

On the same day N.I. Dementey, Belorussian Communist Party Central Committee secretary, received the delegation in the BCP Central Committee.

The delegation members also had conversations in the BCP Central departments of Propaganda and Agitation; of Culture; and of Science and Educational Institutions.

The Afghan comrades acquainted themselves with the work of the oblast newspaper MINSKAYA PRAUDA.

AFGHAN-SOVIET FRIENDSHIP GROUP LEAVES TAJIK SSR

GF191454 Dushanbe Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] The Afghan-Soviet Friendship Society delegation led by [name indistinct], vice president of the DRA Revolutionary Council and member of the PDPA Central Committee, today left Dushanbe for Moscow. The delegation was in Tajikistan to attend the Soviet-Afghan friendship days that were marked there.

The guests were seen off at the airport by Usmanov, deputy chairman of the Tajik SSR Council of Ministers; Rakhimova, secretary of the Tajik SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Karimova, chairman of the Presidium of the Tajik SSR Society for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries; and other officials.

U.S.-PAKISTANI AID TO AFGHAN REBELS CRITICIZED

LD192002 Moscow World Service in English 1430 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] One of the leaders of Afghan terrorist groupings, (?Abdul Motawkal) has been negotiating in Washington with influential American congressmen. This is how observer, Yuriy Kirichatov, sees the event:

The American press has admitted that the invitation of the Afghan counterrevolutionary leader to Washington is part of the administration's campaign of pressure on the Congress with the aim to make it markedly increase the spending on the undeclared war against Afghanistan. Observers in Asia point to the fact that Washington invited the Afghan counterrevolutionary leader shortly after another round of Afghan-Pakistani talks on the solution of problems around Afghanistan. By having done so, Washington has openly shown its desire to neutralize the positive results of the Afghan-Pakistani meeting. This is seen in the United States' readiness to expand the arms supplies and financial support to the counterrevolutionaries.

At the same time, Washington is both exerting pressure on Pakistan, the territory which is used for the undeclared war, and making ever new promises and throwing more carrots of aid to that country. The magazine DEFENSE, published in Karachi, has quoted a high-ranking American diplomat, who is reported to have said that the United States should give Pakistan everything it wants to persuade it not to go too far in negotiating with Afghanistan.

So, Pakistan has been receiving huge American arms supplies including the newest combat aircraft. Washington does not hide the fact that Pakistan will stop getting support from the United States if the tension in Afghan-Pakistani relations is removed. Naturally, the Pakistani military leadership has been making ever new concessions. For example, Pakistan's minister for foreign affairs, Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Khan, after his recent trip to Geneva, again alleged that the reason for the tension on Afghan borders was the presence of Soviet troops in Afghanistan.

The Afghan Government has rightly stated more than once that such an approach to the issue amounts to substituting the reason for the consequences of the event. [sentence as heard] The Soviet troops were moved to Afghanistan at the request of the Afghan Government and their only purpose was to defend the borders of an ally from aggression. Kabul has said that if there is a guaranteed stop to the armed interference in Afghanistan it will be prepared to work out a schedule for the withdrawal of Soviet troops, solve the problem of repatriating Afghan refugees, and other issues regarding the normalization of Afghan-Pakistani relations.

The Nonaligned Movement has supported this proposal. The movement's chairperson, India's prime minister, Indira Gandhi, has said that such an approach to the so-called Afghan question on the part of Afghanistan makes it possible to settle the problem in a few weeks. But Pakistan contines following in Washington's footsteps. More camps and centers have appeared in Pakistan for training anti-Afghan terrorists. In all there are more than one hundred of such centers in Pakistan. Foreign and Pakistani advisors there train up to 40,000 bandits annually. Moreover, the Pakistani authorities have expanded their support of the terrorists. Pakistani troops are guarding the subversive centers. Counterrevolutionary groupings have provided with around 20 stockpiles of weapons and ammunition of Pakistan's Armed Forces. Some terrorist bands have been trained together with Pakistani troops.

Meanwhile, more and more people in Pakistan realize that the country's interest should not be sacrificed to Washington's policy and American financial injection. The newspaper MUSLIM has said that Pakistan must energetically work to settle its relations with Afghanistan. The other alternative does not meet Pakistan's security interests. The prominent Pakistani politican, G.B. Bizenjo, has demanded that Pakistan immediately recognize the Afghan Government since the Afghan revolution is entirely Afghanistan's internal affair. He remarked that the United States has dragged his country into a dirty business.

AMNESTY ATTRACTS LARGE GROUPS OF AFGHAN REBELS

LD190040 Moscow TASS in English 0704 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Kabul Sept 17 (CTK correspondent) -- A group of seventy Afghan bandits has laid down arms in recent days and surrendered to Afghan Army units in the western border Province of Herat.

According to today's edition of the Kabul NEW TIMES newspaper, the terrorists were members of the largest anti-Afghan counter-revolutionary organization, Hezb-e Islami.

In line with a decree on general amnesty, Afghan judicial authorities do not insist on the punishment of members of subversive and terrorist groups if they voluntarily surrender to the state authorities. Ever larger numbers of members of subversive groups are making use of the right of amnesty, realizing the absurdity of armed struggle against the Afghan Army and the anti-social character of their subversive actions.

This year, large groups of bandits have already surrendered in Parvan Province north of Kabul, the border districts of Badakhshan Province in the northeast of the country and in many other places.

PTI: PAKISTANI-TRAINED THUGS INFILTRATE INDIA

LD191006 Moscow TASS in English 0903 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] New Delhi September 19 TASS -- Pakistan trains terrorists on a broad-scale to be sent to India. As is reported by the PRESS TRUST OF INDIA, special camps function in Chirut [TASS spelling] and Aliabad, located not far from the mountain pass of Haji Pir on the Pakistani-occupied part of the Indian state Jammu and Kashmir. Those camps are for the training of thugs from among Punjab secessionists who fled from India. The secessionists are trained in methods of hijacking passenger planes, espionage, subversive and terroristic acts. The thugs are being trained under the direction of instructors of the CIA and the Pakistani intelligence service. The secessionists, who went through the "school of killers," are then sent to the Indian territory for subversive activities in the state of Jammu and Kashmir and also Punjab.

SRV STATE COUNCIL HONORS GRISHIN WITH AWARD

LD181448 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 18 Sep 84

[Text] Hanoi: Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin has been awarded the Order of Ho Chi Minh by a decree of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. He has been given this supreme Vietnamese award for great services to the cause of strengthening and developing friendship, militant solidarity, and all-around cooperation between the USSR and the SRV, and also in connection with his 70th birthday.

COMPARISON OF PRK DELEGATION MOSCOW STOPOVER

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 18 September in its First Edition on page 4 carries a TASS report on the stopover in Moscow of a PRK party and government delegation on its way home from Sofia. The delegation was headed by Hun Sen, PRK foreign affairs minister. The PRAVDA report has been compared with the Moscow Television Service Russian version published in the 18 September Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page E 1, revealing the following variation: Only paragraph, line two reads in PRAVDA: ...on its way to and from Sofia. The delegation...(rewording)

NEW ZEALAND LABORITES' NUCLEAR DECISIONS VIEWED

PM181606 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Bolshakov "Commentator's Column": "Independent Approach"]

[Text] The New Zealand Labor Party's national conference in Wellington has adopted a number of important foreign policy resolutions. The ruling party's forum called on New Zealand to leave all military alliances with nuclear powers as members, primarily the ANZUS bloc. In justification of this step, the conference noted that this bloc, created 33 years ago under U.S. auspices, exclusively serves Washington's global interests. Participation in the bloc, one delegate stated, "can only bring a catastrophe to us if Reagan and his generals unleash a nuclear war."

The conference demanded that the Christchurch airbase be removed and that New Zealand refuse to take any further part in joint military maneuvers with nuclear powers (meaning the United States and Britain).

The decisions by New Zealand's Laborites are a reflection of the significant changes that have taken place in the public opinion of not only their country but of states in the entire region. The Labor government of D. Lange, which came to power in New Zealand during the recent elections, has banned U.S. warships carrying nuclear weapons from entering the country's ports and territorial waters. This coincided with an upsurge in the antiwar movement in the region. The recent conference of South Pacific island states spoke out in support of the creation of nuclear-free zone there and the cessation of nuclear tests. It is typical that a draft bill was recently submitted in the Australian Parliament on banning nuclear-powered ships or those carrying nuclear weapons from the country's territorial waters and on the use of Australian airspace by aircraft armed with nuclear weapons.

The very fact that these initiatives are being adopted and proposed attests to a serious crisis of confidence in Washington's policy. The public and governments of South Pacific island states are legitimately alarmed by the U.S. Administration's course of preparing for nuclear war. But Washington does not want to heed the voice of the peoples. The United States lost no time in reacting in its usual style to the decision of the New Zealand Labor conference. A crude outcry followed which boils down to saying that only the U.S. "lieutenant" [poruchik] is in step -- the rest of the South Pacific "company" is out of line.

GDR LODGES PROTEST WITH FRG OVER 'INTERFERENCE'

LD201008 Moscow TASS in English 0844 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Bonn, 19 Sep (ADN) -- The GDR Permanent Mission in the FRG has lodged a strong protest with the Federal Chancellor's office concerning gross interference in the internal affairs of the GDR. The Hamburg office of Deutrans, the GDR transportation enterprise was informed in a letter from the FRG Minister of Defense that a practice requisition of trucks would be carried out within the framework of the FRG forces' autumn maneuvers. The Deutrans office was also required to send its drivers and their trucks to an 'inspection and issue of orders' at the western transportation office of the Federal Army in Hamburg.

The GDR Permanent Mission points out in strong terms to the FRG Chancellor's office that this FRG action is a gross violation of the Basic Treaty and the Helsinki Final Act, and disregards GDR sovereignty. Efforts to subject GDR establishments and GDR citizens in the FRG to Bonn's military law was also decisively rejected.

The FRG Government was called upon to immediately reverse the measures taken against the Deutrans office and to ensure that there will be no future interference in the internal affairs of the GDR.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND CITED ON FRG-GDR RELATIONS

LD191644 Moscow TASS in English 1620 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin September 19 TASS -- Respect for the generally recognized norms of international law, including sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity of states, non-interference in their internal affairs, is the foundation of peaceful and fruitful relations between them. These facts are stubbornly disregarded in Bonn, where certain circles are trying to speak on behalf of "all Germans", are calling in question the outcome of the Second World War and of the post-war development, are attempting to undermine the existing territorial-political set-up in Europe, the newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND points out.

This is exemplified, the newspaper notes, by the continuing disregard by Bonn of the state citizenship of the GDR. In keeping with this stand, which runs counter to international law, the FRG institutions concerned send call-up papers to GDR citizens visiting the FRG on business, demand that they take part in elections in the FRG, and refuse to extradite to the GDR its citizens, who took refuge in the FRG after committing crimes. For more than 20 years now the so-called "central registration bureau" in Salzgitter claims the right to investigate into the cases of GDR citizens in connection with their actions in the GDR's territory and thus apply the jurisdiction of the FRG criminal courts to the GDR and its citizens.

In another story, the publication of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany writes: Recognition of the post-war realities, of the existence of two German states with different social systems and two citizenships, the borders along the middle of the Elbe River and the closing of the "Central Registration Bureau" are all indispensable for normalizing relations between the GDR and the FRG, for strengthening peace. It looks like this truth is not treated as something evident by the Bonn government and this is a result not of the Constitution of the FRG, but of the stance of Federal Chancellor Kohl and other West German leaders.

Characteristically, the policy of disregard for the realities meets with strong objections not only in the GDR and the other European countries, but also from citizens of the FRG, who declare for peaceful relations between states, against the deployment of American cruise missiles in the FRG's territory.

The resolution of these problems, which are now a source of concern for all peoples, is of exceptional significance, above all for relations between the GDR and the FRG. One cannot declare in favour of good relations with the GDR and simultaneously show signs of nervousness when hearing that other governments recognize the existence of two German states, and believe that relations between them, based on realism, are beneficial to the cause of peace in Europe. Nobody can disregard the political realities, as they are a foundation for a constructive dialogue, for a return onto the path of detente and peaceful cooperation, the newspaper NEUES DEUTSCHLAND stresses.

PROGRESS ON GDR-USSR FERRY PROJECT REPORTED

PM181023 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 16 Sep 84 p 1

[V. Zhukas report under the rubric "We Present a New Construction Project": "Bridge Across the Sea"]

[Text] Klaypeda -- We are standing on a narrow peninsula separating the waters of the Western Ship Repair Plant from the Kurshskiy Zaliv. The peninsula has grown appreciably larger in recent months. Its northern end now bristles with driven metal piles. A little way away the "Zemlesos-311" [suction dredge] and the "Baltiskaya" dredger [zemkaravan] are working in the lagoon. Slurry is moving in a powerful flow along a pipe laid from the suction dredge to the shore, the foundations of future shore installations for a sea rail ferry link between the USSR and the GDR are being built.

K. Valyulis, director of construction of the shore installations, stops: we are on the "axis" of the future pier, along both sides of which 190-meter two-deck ferries will tie up. Each of them can carry 103 four-axle cars. The ferry has a displacement of more than 22,000 metric tons. Rail tracks are projected on two levels to deliver cars simultaneously to the upper and lower decks.

The work volume planned for an 8-month period has been overfulfilled. Construction workers are resolving three main tasks: to make the water deeper and pile up rock on the shore to form the construction site; to move a high-voltage power transmission line; and to construct a deep-water sewage outlet. All this will create good preconditions for the successful construction of shore installations next year.

"The construction project needs additional equipment: excavators, bulldozers, trucks, and another sheet pile driver," the director said. "But so far, V. Kulikov, chief of the Main Administration for the Construction of Sea and River Installations, has not responded in any way to our requests. And there are other difficult questions."

The Klaypeda Ferry railroad station and the spur track to it are being constructed alongside the site on which the installations will be located. There are two management boards representing two union ministries and six general contractors. In the opinion of many partners, the dispersed nature of the construction project's leadership will act as a definite brake when work gets fully under way.

A. Ramanauskas, chief of the Lithuanian Maritime Shipping Company, emphasized the need for the speediest completion of construction (scheduled for October 1986).

"In 1981, foreign trade turnover between the USSR and the GDR already amounted to more than R10 billion. By the end of this 5-year plan it will have again increased significantly. With shipments on this scale, a reliable bridge across the sea is absolutely vital.

We have established close cooperation with the GDR construction workers who are working at the other end of the ferry at Sassnitz-Mukran on Ruegen Island. Our delegation returned from the GDR quite recently. We are now awaiting a delegation of German construction workers, which will sign a socialist competition contract with our construction workers."

GDR-BULGARIAN COMMUNIQUE ON WORLD TENSION CITED

LD200915 Moscow TASS in English 0751 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Berlin September 20 TASS-- The GDR and Bulgaria express serious concern over the aggravation of international situation as a result of the unbridled campaign of anti-communism and military psychosis which is being heightened by imperialist circles, above all the United States and its NATO allies. This is said in a communique, issued here today, on the results of the official friendly visit to the GDR of Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Bulgaria Grisha Filipov.

In the present day conditions, the document stresses, constructive initiatives of the USSR acquire still greater topicality. The USSR, specifically, called upon the United States to open negotiations on prevention of militarisation of outer space. Also topical is the proposal of socialist countries on the conclusion between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO of the treaty on the renunciation of the use of military force and maintenance of the relations of peace.

In the course of the negotiations the heads of government of the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria noted special importance of the June CMEA summit economic conference, emphasizing that the conference laid the beginning to a new stage in multilateral cooperation within the CMEA framework. The sides noted in that connection the need of qualitative raising the level of economic links between the GDR and the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

URBAN CITED ON POLISH RELATIONS WITH U.S., FRG

LD191022 Moscow TASS in English 0836 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Quotation marks as received]

[Text] The Polish Government press spokesman here today said the Polish-U.S. relations "have been brought by the U.S. to a nearly critical point. They are becoming outright formal. The U.S. policy has been marked by a new factor, namely intensification of statements against Poland and against the Yalta Agreement, against order in Europe and stability on this continent," Minister Jerzy Urban went on during his weekly news conference here today.

While speaking about the relations between Poland and the FRG Minister Urban referred to a statement made by Chancellor Kohl in the Bundestag on September 12 and said it "confirmed that he still had no constructive concept, based on feasible grounds, of . licy towards socialist states, including Poland.

"Mr Kohl fails to see that (revanchist) trends developing in his country pose a threat to security and peace on our continent and that their further development may result in a situation in which the FRG may become a source of another European destabilization," said Minister Urban.

We have noticed with satisfaction the words uttered during the debate by the FRG foreign minister, Mr Genscher. They could testify to the fact that the FRG intends -- in relations with the socialist states, including Poland -- to strictly observe the letter and the spirit of the treaties signed by the FRG with the socialist countries," added Minister Urban.

"However, one can still notice the absence of a uniform line of the FRG Government towards these issues.

"A new phenomenon, an alarming one for us, is an attempt to belittle revanchist trends in the FRG made by nearly all the speakers during the debate," said he.

While characterizing the tactics of the political opposition in Poland Minister Urban said that "it is not uniform. Part of the extreme wing is of the opinion that it is necessary to adopt conciliatory attitudes as society does not want adventurism. Others are anxious that if they do not mobilize their advocates to some more radical actions then their political base, which is very weak, will melt away.

"I believe that this is a period when our opponents, who have a feeling of their own weakness, are thinking what to do next," said Minister Urban.

LCY'S SUKRIJA STRESSES PARTY UNITY, LEADING ROLE

PM181319 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Preparing for the Congress"]

[Text] Belgrade, 15 Sep -- A. Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, addressed students at the LCY's J. Broz Tito Political School in Kumrovec. TANJUG reports that he devoted particular attention to the partywide discussion taking place in the country on the draft LCY Central Committee resolution on strengthening the leading role of the League of Communists in society and consolidating the unity of its ranks.

The moment Yugoslavia is living through, A. Sukrija noted, requires that every Communist approach with a full sense of responsibility the fulfillment of his duties and the tasks that face all of society on the path to overcoming existing economic difficulties. It is very important for the discussion to help step up the Communists' activity in the implementation of the LCY policy.

The period of hesitation and passivity, the speaker stated, must be overcome as quickly as possible. The League of Communists must reaffirm its revolutionary nature and its ability to put its decisions into practice with concrete deeds. This, he said, is only possible with strict observance of the principle of democratic centralism in the party.

We must approach the 13th LCY Congress, A. Sukrija went on to say, with impressive results in all spheres. The League of Communists must become more effective and cohesive.

Speaking of how the antisocialist forces are trying to exploit Yugoslavia's internal difficulties for bourgeois ideological propaganda purposes and for kindling national hostility, he pointed out: "We have no right to be liberal toward counterrevolutionary actions. There has never been and never can be any compromise with the class enemy for us."

SUKRIJA PRAISES YUGOSLAVIA'S POSTWAR SUCCESSES

PM181042 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 14 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Contribution to the Victory"]

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Sep -- The Yugoslav press has published a speech made by A. Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, at a meeting held in Vis in connection with the 40th anniversary of the arrival on this Adriatic island of the supreme military and political leadership of the new Yugoslavia, headed by J. Broz Tito, and of the military missions of the anti-Hitlerite coalition countries.

Stressing the contribution made to the historic victory over fascism by the peoples of Yugoslavia, A. Sukrija noted that Communists and the veterans of the national liberation war must educate the young generation in the spirit of the glorious traditions of that epoch. In just under 4 decades, he said, Yugoslavia has achieved great successes in its development, and material and spiritual values that normally take centuries to create have been created. At present, A. Sukrija went on to say, Yugoslav society faces "very serious, crucial tasks" that primarily stem from the "Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization" and the corresponding decisions of the LCY Central Committee.

USSR GOVERNMENT GREETS HUNGARY'S LAZAR

PM181343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 84 First Edition p 1

[Text] To Comrade Gyorgy Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers

Dear Comrade Gyorgy Lazar,

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers send you, eminent Hungarian statesman and party figure, cordial congratulations on your 60th birthday. You are known in our country as a man who makes a great personal contribution to the cause of building a developed socialist society in Hungary and to the consolidation of fraternal friendship and all-around cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples.

We wish you, dear Comrade Lazar, good health and great successes in your responsible activity for the benefit of the Hungarian people, in the interests of Soviet-Hungarian friendship and for the sake of peace and socialism.

CPSU Central Committee; USSR Council of Ministers

HUNGARY'S MARJAI TALKS WITH TALYZIN ON ECONOMY

LD192113 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1630 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Ilona Baranyai report from Moscow]

[Text] It has been decided at the 2-day meeting of the chairman of the Hungarian-Soviet Intergovernmental Economic and Technical-Scientific Cooperation Committee that the proposals prepared for the development of industrial cooperation would be incorporated into the course of plan coorindation between the two countries.

Deputy Premiers Jozsef Marjai and Nikolay Talyzin examined how the economic agreements, achieved at the high-level Hungarian-Soviet meeting in July last year and at the previous talks by the heads of government, are being implemented. They surveyed the development of this year's trade turnover, of some million forints, and they obliged the competent organs to mutually fulfill the delivery deadlines and qualitative specifications. Measures were also taken to speed up the preparation of next year's trade turnover agreement and mutual (?deliveries), to better organize the pace of production and deliveries, so that opportunities for trade turnover expansion that serve the interests of both sides, might be better exploited.

Measures were passed for the planned construction of the number three and four energy blocks of the Paks Nuclear Power Plant. The pace of this will be advanced by the work competition for liberation and the congress who decided on the method and framework of the continuation of agricultural cooperation. On the Hungarian side, the plans for next April's jubilee exhibition in Moscow were outlined.

On the occasion of the meeting of the chairmen, an agreement was signed on Hungarian participation in the modernization of the Likino Bus Factory, and a civic rights agreement was concluded between the enterprises concerned.

CPSU DELEGATION STUDIES CSSR CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

PM181555 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Strengthening Ties"]

[Text] Under the plan for CPSU-CPCZ interparty ties, a delegation of CPSU party workers headed by N.M. Olshanskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Chemical Industry Department, was in the CSSR from 11 to 15 September to familiarize itself with the CPCZ's experience of party work in the chemical industry.

The delegation was received by J. Haman, candidate member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

ANDREOTTI REJECTION OF PAN-GERMANISM IRKS FRG

PM181041 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Yakhontov dispatch: "Not to Their Liking..."]

[Text] Bonn, 16 Sep -- Frank irritation and unconcealed dissatisfaction has been caused in official FRG circles, from the federal chancellor down, by a statement made by Italian Christian Democratic Foreign Minister G. Andreotti in the course of a discussion held in Rome as part of the L'UNITA newspaper festival there, in which he said: "We are all agreed that there must be good relations between the two Germanies.... Pan-Germanism must be overcome: There are two German states and two there must remain."

As soon as Andreotti's statement on this became known here, the Italian ambassador was summoned to the FRG Foreign Ministry to explain."

Nor was another statement made by the Italian foreign minister during the same discussion, namely, that "When the Yalta Agreement is called into question, that presents an even greater danger than nuclear arsenals," to the liking of those who would like to revise the results of World War II.

On the Rhine, they are interpreting this statement as criticism, both of the recent Washington attacks on the decisions made at the 1945 Crimea Conference and Bonn's declarations about the allegedly "unresolved German question." "Not a single member of a Western government has spoken before in such a vein on the German question," the GENERAL-ANZEIGER newspaper laments.

This Sunday's WELT AM SONNTAG writes of a "serious diplomatic conflict" between Bonn and Rome. The incensed federal chancellor and his foreign minister, the newspaper writes, are demanding an "unambiguous explanation of position" from the Italian Government.

The well-known Social Democratic Party of Germany Bundestag deputy, H. Ehmke, said yesterday that "Andreotti has found the courage within himself to say honestly and frankly what our allies really think about the German question."

BUNDESTAG DISCUSSES GDR-FRG RELATIONS, BUDGET

PM181307 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 15 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 4

[Unnamed own correspondent dispatch: "Gap Between Word and Deed"]

[Text] Bonn -- There have been debates in the West German Bundestag during which foreign policy issues were discussed in addition to the draft budget for 1985.

Representatives of the opposition parties, the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) and the "Greens," leveled sharp and reasoned criticism at the course of the Kohl-Genscher government, which has helped Washington to aggravate the situation on the continent and cool relations with the socialist states. Bonn's consent to the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles in the FRG has played a key role here. SPD Chairman W. Brandt accused Bonn of departing from the previous government's Ostpolitik traditions although it solemnly promised the electorate it would continue that policy.

There are forces at work in the ruling party, A. Dregger and company, who are completely opposed to mutual understanding between East and West. W. Brandt stressed that the deterioration of the international climate has had a negative effect on the foreign policy positions of the FRG, whose interests can only be served by a policy of detente and disarmament.

Touching on relations between the two German states, the leader of the West German Social Democrats criticized Bonn for departing, when in dialogue with the GDR, from basic questions of war and peace: halting the arms race and rejecting the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles, and for calling existing borders into question.

"Greens" party representative A. (Folmer) subjected NATO's missile "arms upgrading" to substantiated criticism. The question of the FRG's very existence, she said, is henceforth being decided by the head of a foreign state. The deployment of Pershing II and cruise missiles has limited the country's sovereignty, increased the threat of war in Europe, and complicated the FRG's relations with its eastern neighbors.

Other representatives of the opposition parties spoke in the same vein, noting that the "arms upgrading" has aggravated the situation in Europe and led to the curtailment of disarmament talks.

Justifying his government's policy, Chancellor H. Kohl tried to make it seem as if nothing negative has happened in relations with the socialist countries and that matters are proceeding better than ever. The chancellor gave long-winded assurances that the FRG is ready to continue a policy of cooperation with its eastern neighbors on the basis of mutual trust. At the same time, the chancellor justified the activity of the FRG's numerous revanchist organizations, which make territorial claims on the socialist countries. "There is no revanchism in the FRG," the chancellor declared. As is known, on 2 September in Braunschweig, H. Kohl addressed a meeting of the "union of expellees," the revanchists' parent organization that does not recognize the existing European borders and considers that "the German question is open." The speaker tried to make even this fact seem inoffensive. On other international questions, the speaker fully supported U.S. policy, particularly its obstructionist course on the nuclear arms limitation and reduction talks.

FRG Foreign Minister H.D. Genscher pronounced a real panegyric to the FRG's Western orientation. At the same time, he assured the public that the FRG is against confrontation and in favor of talks, including with the GDR.

The debates are continuing in parliament, but their first day has already shown that the FRG ruling circles are alarmed at the general protests in Europe against the activation of the forces of revanchism in West Germany and against Bonn following absolutely in the footsteps of the Reagan administration. That is why the speakers of the ruling coalition have been unstinting in their use of the words "mutual understanding" "disarmament," and "detente" and have vigorously disputed the fact of the existence of revanchist tendencies in the FRG's sociopolitical life and official doctrines. However, the debates have demonstrated once more the gap between the Rhine politicians' words and deeds.

PRAVDA REPORTS BUNDESTAG MILITARY BUDGET DEBATES

PM181137 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent Yu. Yakhontov report: "Arms Race Budget"]

[Text] Bonn, 15 Sep -- The discussion of the government's draft state budget for the next fiscal year, 1985, ended with its first reading in the Bundestag yesterday.

There was sharp criticism of the federal chancellor and his cabinet from H. -J. Vogel, chairman of the parliamentary faction of the Social Democratic Party [SPD]. He demanded an immediate end to the siting of American medium-range missiles in the FRG, supporting one of the main demands of the country's peace movement. "Only this step can stop the missile race and make new talks possible," he said. H. -J. Vogel also noted that his party advocates the creation of a "nuclear-free border zone" and the banning of chemical weapons.

Paraphrasing the chancellor's propaganda slogan, which is popular in the Christian Democratic Union/Christian Social Union and Free Democratic Party coalition: "More peace with fewer weapons," the chairman of the SPD faction said that the Federal Government's policy has already led to "less peace, less detente, and the stockpiling of more and more dangerous weapons."

Touching on the draft budget, H. -J. Vogel noted that never before has the federal chancellor brough West German citizens so many "social injustices" in such a short space of time. The government is redistributing income "from bottom to top," and is pursuing a policy of thrift at the expense of single mothers, the disabled, the unemployed, and pensioners.

R. Vogt, a Greens party deputy who spoke during the debate, categorically rejected the significant increase in spending on militarist needs that the bill envisages. The government is setting a course for a gigantic arms race that is unprecedented in the history of the Federal Republic, he said.

The Bundestag discussion of the draft FRG budget for 1985 showed that democratic forces in the country advocate resolute rejection of the budget for the arms race, the budget of unemployment and attacks on the working people's rights in the interests of big capital.

NEOFASCIST PARTY TO PARTICIPATE IN FRG ELECTIONS

LD190958 Moscow TASS in English 0715 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Bonn September 19 TASS -- The neofascist party which calls itself as camouflage the "Free German Workers' Party" received the authorities' permission to participate in the municipal elections in North Rhine-Westphalia due to be held on September 30. Its representatives will be candidates in four election districts.

That party, formed half a year ago, continues the activities of the openly neonazi grouping "National Socialist Action Front", which was banned in the FRG late last year. Its leader -- former Bundeswehr Lieutenant Michael Kuehnen, who escaped to France, directs from there actions of his accomplices.

Among the candidates nominated by neofascists is close associate of Kuehnen, Ziegfried Borschardt, who leads the organisation of stormtroopers "Borussenfront" which became scandalously known by its attacks on anti-fascists and democrats. Talking to reporters of the STERN magazine, Kuehnen described Borschardt as a "reliable activist". "Our movement needs such men", he said.

Though the neofascist essence of the "Free German Workers' Party" and its links with right-wing extremist terroristic groupings are well known, the authorities are trying to justify their stand by stressing that this party meets "formal demands" submitted to parties participating in elections. As to its political image, this, they say, is the competence of the department on protection of the constitution.

SPANISH COMMUNIST PARTY URGES NATO PULLOUT

PM181355 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Communist Party Appeal"]

[Text] Madrid, 16 Sep -- The Communist Party (Spain) has called on all the country's citizens to step up the struggle for Spain's withdrawal from NATO and for the removal of American military bases on Spanish territory and the struggle on behalf of peace and disarmament and in support of the socialist countries' peace initiatives.

A statement issued here by the Communist Party (Spain) Executive Committee stresses that the party is opposed to Spain's membership in the NATO bloc, which is the military instrument of a system which menaces international peace. The Communist Party, like most Spaniards, the document says, demands an immediate referendum on the issue of Spain's relationship to NATO. It firmly condemns the current presence in Madrid of a group of NATO Military Committee members, the NATO bloc's supreme military organ. The NATO generals' visit, the statement points out, constitutes interference in Spain's internal affairs. There is no doubt that this visit is designed to exert pressure on Spanish public opinion.

POSSIBLE EUROPEAN COMMON MARKET INSOLVENCY NOTED

LD191339 Moscow TASS in English 1157 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Brussels September 19 TASS -- At the two-day session of the Ministerial Council of European Communities, which was held in the Belgian capital city, the foreign and agriculture ministers of the "Common Market" member-countries encountered complicated problems. Differences appeared, above all, on the question of liquidation of a huge deficit in the EEC budget. At the session it was emphasized that if extraordinary measures are not taken, in the near future, not later than in October the budget of the "Ten" will prove to be insolvent. The EEC budget now lacks several thousand million European Monetary Units which are used for accounts between the EEC member-countries. To somehow patch the gap in the budget, the Commission of European Communities requested that the ministers should earmark though [as received] one thousand million European monetary units. But the consent was given only for half of that sum.

The British delegation was unyielding in financial issues. It refused to increase British financial dues, and demanded that "tough economy" policy be carried out. The stand of the British delegation was criticized by representatives of the FRG and the Netherlands.

There were many disputes amid participants in the session also on the question of the coming acceptance of Spain and Portugal to that closed economic grouping. Some countries openly express the apprehension that Spanish and Portugese commodities will put up acute competition at EEC markets. As is believed by local political news analysts, the initial lates for completion of negotiations on the question of EEC membership of Spain and Portugal will not be stuck to because of the differences. These negotiations were planned to be completed by September 30.

USSR MINERS TO CONTRIBUTE TO UK STRIKE FUND

LD191017 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Miners at the Partizanskaya Far East Pit began their working day today with a meeting of solidarity with the struggle of the British miners for their rights. They condemned the policy of the Thatcher government which deprives workers of their fundamental right, the right to work.

Labor veteran Kravchenko called on his comrades to provide material aid to the strikers. It was reported to a TASS correspondent at the Primorskugol Association that all coalmining enterprises in Maritime Kray have held meetings of solidarity at which the far easterners stated their support for the demands of the British miners.

The majority of Maritime Kray mines have decided to go down to the coal-faces next Sunday and bring up thousands of metric tons of coal. The money earned on this day is to be transferred to the strike fund.

SOVIET-BELGIAN TRADE TALKS HELD IN MOSCOW

LD191727 Moscow TASS in English 1519 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Moscow September 19 TASS -- A meeting with a delegation of the Commission for Cooperation in Foreign Trade of the Belgian Senate has been held at the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry today.

Vladimir Pletnev, first deputy chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry, briefed the guests on the structure of the Soviet chamber and pointed out a widening in recent years of trade and economic relations between the Soviet Union and the Belgian-Luxembourg Economic Union. This is facilitated, in particular, by the activities of the Soviet-Belgian-Luxembourg and Belgian-Luxembourg-Soviet committees for the development of trade whose joint session has been scheduled to be held in Moscow late this month. At the present time, a Soviet delegation is on a visit in Belgium. It is to sign an agreement on cooperation between the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the Brussels Chamber of Commerce and Industry, which will help towards invigorating business relations between the two countries.

Vladimir Pletnev voiced hope that the visit of the Belgian MPs, who are in charge of the problems of foreign economic relations, will help towards the development of trade between the USSR and the Belgian-Luxembourg Economic Union.

Our visit to Moscow, said Joseph Wyninck, chairman of the Senate Commission, is evidence of the significance attached in Belgium to a widening of trade relations with the Soviet Union, which is its important trade partner.

He expressed gratitude to the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry for seeing one of its main objectives in establishing business contacts with small and medium Belgium firms, which play an important role in that country's economic life.

The members of the Belgian delegation will have meetings and talks at the Soviet Foreign Trade Ministry and the USSR Supreme Soviet and will also go to Azerbaijan, Armenia and Georgia.

PCP'S CUNHAL RECEIVES CPSU, PRAVDA DELEGATION

PM141325 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "In a Friendly Atmosphere"]

[Text] Lisbon, 12 Sep -- A meeting has taken place here between A. Cunhal, secretary general of the Protuguese Communist Party [PCP], and a delegation of the CPSU and the newspaper PRAVDA headed by N.Ye. Kruchina, CPSU Central Committee administrator of affairs. The delegation has been taking part in events devoted to the festival of the PCP's central organ, the newspaper AVANTE!

The meeting proceeded in a warm and friendly atmosphere, and the delegation left for home today.

EXPLOSION OCCURS AT U.S. EMBASSY IN BEIRUT

LD201138 Moscow Tass in English 1136 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Beirut September 20 TASS -- Beirut radio has reported that a powerful explosion rocked the U.S. Embassy compound in the Lebanese capital this morning. As a result, a heavy fire blazed out. According to preliminary data, there are casualties. The causes of the explosion are being investigated.

PONOMAREV RECEIVES SYRIAN BA'TH OFFICIAL

LD192139 Moscow Television Service in Russian 2109 GMT 19 Sep 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] On 19 September, a meeting took place between Comrade Ponomarev, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Al-Ahmar, deputy secretary general of the Syrian Ba'th Party.

During a friendly conversation, several questions of Soviet-Syrian relations and the present-day international situation were discussed.

JORDAN NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISITS

LD191802 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 19 Sep 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] A delegation of the National Assembly of Jordan, headed by Al-Tarawinah, a member of the senate, has arrived in Moscow at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet on an official visit. The guests visited the USSR Supreme Soviet. The successful development of inter-parliamentary contacts between the two countries, which facilitate the strengthening of friendship and mutual understanding between the peoples of the Soviet Union and Jordan and a consolidation of peace in the Near East and throughout the world, was noted.

REGION'S STATES CHAFF AT NATO RED SEA PRESENCE

PM181401 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 17 Sep 84 First Edition p 5

[Own correspondent V. Peresada dispatch: "The Situation in the Red Sea"]

[Text] Cairo, 16 Sep -- Socialist Ethiopia and Democratic Yemen have voiced serious concern regarding the presence of NATO naval forces in the Red Sea. A communique issued at the end of the meeting of the two countries' foreign ministers in Addis Ababa says that this presence is a threat to international shipping and to peace and security both in the region and beyond. The document notes that in view of the presence of NATO ships in the Red Sea, holding a conference of Red Sea states' foreign ministers, proposed by Sudan, would be premature and not help reduce tension.

According to reports from Khartoum, it has been officially announced that the conference, due to take place in the Sudanese capital 16 September, has been postponed indefinitely.

Egyptian Defense Minister 'A. Abu Ghazalah has stated that a number of warships belonging to Western countries taking part in the "mine sweeping operation" in the Red Sea will leave Egypt's territorial waters by the end of September. Press agencies report that official Pentagon spokesman M. Birch has confirmed that this deadline in particular governs the work being carried out by the U.S. Navy in the Red Sea. At the same time, he was forced to admit that the NATO squadron, which is equipped with the latest technical equipment, has not been able to find a single mine.

These words amount to self-exposure, Libya's JANA comments. The Americans and their NATO allies are left without even a pretext for the further presence of their warships in the Red Sea.

ISRAEL'S PERES, REAGAN TO HOLD TALKS IN OCTOBER

LD192232 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] It has been announced in Tel Aviv that Peres, the new Israeli premier, is soon to pay an official visit to the United States. Here is what Leonid Rassadin, our correspondent for the Near East countries, reports on this subject:

After a meeting between the head of the Israeli Government and the American ambassador, it is known that Peres is to meet President Reagan in Washington. A possible date of 8 October is being given.

Although the detailed agenda of the forthcoming summit is still being discussed, observers are unanimous in the view that most of the attention at the talks will be devoted to further strengthening strategic cooperation between the United States and Israel.

The problem is a very delicate one, above all for the Washington administration. In supplying armaments to the Israeli aggressors on an ever-increasing scale, the United States fears the growth of anti-American sentiments in the Arab world and especially in the conservative states. That is why talks on increasing American-Israeli military cooperation take place amid enhanced secrecy. Let me recall that new accords on this issue were reached as far back as last autumn during the visit to Washington by Shamir, then Israeli premier, now deputy head of government. A military-political committee of the two countries was set up. The results of its work during almost a year are evident. As the Israeli JERUSALEM POST writes, American-Israeli talks on strategic cooperation have made great headway in recent months. For instance, the United States has allocated 650 million dollars to Israel for implementation of a project to create the new Israeli Lavi fighter-bomber. In addition, the Pentagon renders assistance to the Israeli military in constructing missile-carrying ships.

An exchange of so-called military experience is also taking place at an accelerated rate. To this end, 12 Israeli Kfir fighter planes are being placed at the disposal of the American Navy Air Force for 4 years. Together with American-made Phantoms, these planes are more often than not used by the Israeli military for the barbaric bombing of Lebanese population centers. In attempting to foist on the Arab peoples separate, capitulatory settlement terms, the American Administration also proclaims its intention to act using crude military force in the Near East.

It cannot be ruled out that during the forthcoming American-Israeli summit meeting concrete decisions will be made on the subject of fresh piratical acts against the Arabs, and especially Syrian and Lebanon.

U.S. SEEN PRESSURING GULF STATES ON UN SESSION

LD192029 Moscow TASS in English 2000 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Beirut September 19 TASS -- The United States is bringing pressure to bear on Arab states situated in the Persian Gulf in a bid to make them pursue such a policy in the international scene which would come in line with Washington's interests. This follows among other things from secret notes sent by the U.S. Department of State to the countries of that region on the eve of the opening of the 39th session of the United Nations General Assembly. Those documents, the contents of which have become known to the Lebanese newspaper AL-SAFIR, include so-called "recommendations" on the Middle East and the Iranian-Iraqi conflicts.

In an ultimatum-like form Washington threatens sanctions against the United Nations in case the current session passes pronounced anti-Israeli resolutions. The notes present Camp David accords and the notorious "Reagan's plan" as a patent example of the effort to achieve a Middle East settlement. Moreover, the authors of the document maintain that an international conference would allegedly be an "obstacle" in the way of the peace process in the Middle East. As regards the settlement of the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, AL-SAFIR notes, Washington practically disregards the role of the United Nations as well as the mediation efforts of the nonaligned and Moslem states.

"Recommendations and instructions the United States gives to the Arab states can hardly be evaluated in any other way than an attempt at questioning their independence, since the U.S. State Department demands that Washington's strategic aims should take precedence over the national interests of those countries," AL-SAFIR writes in conclusion.

PALESTINIAN FIGURES CITED ON SABRA, SHATILA

LD191713 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Damascus September 19 TASS -- The tragic events in the Palestinian Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in western Beirut were an act of genocide, which had been planned in advance in Tel Aviv and Washington, says the joint statement by the Democratic and Popular Fronts for the Liberation of Palestine, the Palestinian Communist Party and the Palestine Liberation Front. It was aimed at intimidating the Palestinians, making them resign to the fate of expatriates and give up the struggle for the restoration of their flouted national rights.

The blood of those, who were killed and tortured to death in Sabra and Shatila, obliges those who survived to complete the cause of the revolution and ensure the implementation of the right of the Palestinian people to self-determination and creation of an independent state under the PLO leadership, said Abd al-Muhsin Abu Mayzar an official representative of PLO. Addressing a rally here, he urged the Palestinian organisations and fronts to rally closely on the progressive anti-imperialist platform, to counter resolutely the attempts of the reactionary forces at dragging through imperialist settlement plans, at forcing on the Arab people of Palestine capitulatory terms.

The resistance of the Palestinian people cannot be broken down by bloody reprisals and victimization, said George Habash, general secretary of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. The most important tasks facing the Palestinians under the present-day conditions are to uphold the unity of their vanguard organisation, to ensure the continuation of the revolutionary process. Basing itself on aid and support of their friends and allies, the Palestine National Liberation movement will carry on its anti-imperialist policy, he pointed out.

IZVESTIYA INTERVIEWS ETHIOPIAN FOREIGN MINISTER

PM191850 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 18 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with Ethiopian foreign minister Goshu Wolde "For IZVESTIYA" by APN correspondent E. Babazade: "Ethiopia's Determination"; first two paragraphs are editorial introduction]

[Text] The constituent congress of the Workers Party, which has ended in Addis Ababa, and the celebrations for the 10th anniversary of the Ethiopian revolution have graphically attested to the truly historic changes that are taking place on the ancient African Continent. In the recent past, one of the economically most backward African states, parasitized by a feudal-monarchic system, the new Socialist Ethiopia is today an example of a dynamic state in the grip of the revolutionary enthusiasm of the masses and which has proclaimed socialism as its goal. Ethiopia is moving toward that goal under the leadership of the ruling Workers Party headed by Mengistu Haile Mariam, general secretary of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee and chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council.

On the threshold of the congress, Ethiopian foreign minister Goshu Wolde granted an interview to APN correspondent E. Babazade in Addis Ababa, which we published.

[Goshu Wolde] The radical changes in Ethiopia's foreign policy are inseparable from the revolutionary processes taking place in all socioeconomic spheres. Our revolution is of a clearly expressed antifedual and anti-imperialist nature. Since foreign policy is a reflection of the country's internal conditions, our diplomatic activity has acquired a strong anticapitalist, anticolonial, and antiracist thrust.

Since the victory of the Ethiopian revolution, the forces of internal and external reaction and also various separatist groupings, enjoying material and political support from imperialist circles, have sought to turn the country from its chosen path. Our positions have strengthened and multiplied in battles against them.

Ethiopia today is an arena of battle against the consequences of incredible economic backwardness and social injustice, and an arena of struggle to build the foundations of a socialist society. This is why our closest relations have evolved with the socialist and progressive states, and primarily with the Soviet Union. We will continue in every way possible the policy of strengthening cooperation with those countries.

Revolutionary Ethiopia in turn, cooperates with national liberation and progressive movements, giving them moral, political, material, and diplomatic assistance. We resolutely support the legitimate struggle of the South-West African People's Organization, the African National Congress, the PLO, and other progressive movements.

Socialist Ethiopia's foreign policy is based on observance of the UN and OAU charters and the principles of the nonaligned movement. Our foreign policy principles are: adherence to the cause of peace, the strengthening of relations with neighboring states, respect for the national dignity and sovereignty of all peoples, noninterference in other states' affairs, and the peaceful settlement of international problems.

[Babazade] How do you evaluate the present situation on the continent as a whole and in the Horn of Africa in particular? What steps is Socialist Ethiopia taking to normalize the situation in Africa?

[Goshu Wolde] To start with the Horn of Africa, it is hard to evaluate the situation simply. While some states, including Ethiopia, are directing their efforts toward strengthening peace and goodneighborly relations, others are actively exploiting the tense situation in the region for their own purposes.

Nurturing its plans to establish control over the Horn of Africa -- an important strategic zone -- international imperialism supports reactionary forces and those who do not value in the least the interest of peace. We are disturbed by Mogadishu's secret intrigues, carried out under imperialism's guardianship. These actions are leading to the destabilization of the situation in the Horn of Africa, which has already been exacerbated by Somalia's claims to a considerable part of our territory. I will remind you that we for our part have repeatedly stated our respect for the sovereignty and national dignity of neighboring states.

We also adhere to this position with regard to Sudan. When popular discontent rises in Sudan, particularly in its southern regions, the government of President Numayri is in the habit of holding Ethiopia responsible for internal disturbances. Relations between our countries have now worsened because of this unfriendly line of the Sudanese Government. Revolutionary Ethiopia respects Sudan's unity and refrains from any illegal actions, out of respect for the interests of that country's people. Unfortunately, the Sudanese Government does not reciprocate in its actions.

To speak briefly about Ethiopia's relations and cooperation with other neighboring countries: With the exception of the aforementioned, they are fruitful. We are making tremendous efforts to normalize the situation in the Horn of Africa. We are interested in achieving collective security, goodneighborliness, and progress and in just cooperation. Ethiopia is struggling firmly and consistently to realize these aims.

The deteriorating situation on the African Continent gives rise to concern. Refusing to fulfill UN resolutions, the apartheid regime cruelly suppresses the Namibian people and mercilessly exploits and oppresses the broad people's masses of South Africa. The persistence with which the Republic of South Africa is continuing its policy of racial discrimination demands all possible condemnation. It is necessary to strive for an increase in assistance from all African and other peace-loving countries to the Namibian people in their liberation struggle. Today we observe with alarm the aggressive maneuvers undertaken by the Pretoria regime with respect to the national liberation movement and the neighboring independent "front-line" states. Using various reactionary groupings to establish their domination of the region under cover of "peacemaking" actions, the racists of the Republic of South Africa are in fact carrying out subversive actions against progressive states.

Another burning problem, which puts the OAU in a difficult position, is the civil war in Chad, and certain other conflicts. Since revolutionary Ethiopia is now chairing the OAU, we are basing ourselves on its charter and directing our efforts toward resolving these problems by peaceful means. Thus, Mengistu Haile Mariam, the present OAU chairman, recently sent messages to the interested countries, proposing a settlement of regional problems. Otherwise our organization's very existence and peace in this part of Africa will be in danger. Thus, to resolve the existing burning problems in Africa, we will continue our collective actions.

Africa is faced with numerous economic problems. Even though the continent is rich in natural resources, it continues to be shaken by economic crises caused by piratical neocolonialist exploitation. The situation is also being exacerbated by unprecedented natural calamities, in particular the continuing drought. As a result, 24 African states are experiencing an acute need for food. Another problem is the disparity between production development and population growth. The underdeveloped national economies and the burden of foreign debts is another important problem for the continent.

In order to secure an improvement in the economic situation, independent African countries must seek collective solutions based on the Lagos action plan.

This plan contains important recommendations on increasing agricultural production, accelerating the development of industry, and organizing trade relations. We Africans must struggle for our economic development by elaborating short-term and long-term plans. In this, Africa must rely, above all, on its own resources. At the same time, we rely on assistance from the world community.

Being a member of this community, Ethiopia seeks to preserve peace and a normal political situation on the continent. We advocate strong peace and security, detente, arms reduction, and the achievement of stability both on the continent and throughout the world. We are struggling for an independent Africa in the political, economic, and social spheres. We repeat once again that the preservation of peace was and still is our country's highest foreign policy goal.

[Babazade] What is needed to preserve peace on earth? How do you evaluate the Soviet Union's efforts in this direction?

[Goshu Wolde] Today the threat of war hangs over the planet as never before. This has been brought about by the aggressive actions of imperialist circles and their chauvinistic policy, which relies on force and pushes the world toward nuclear catastrophe. Instead of a policy of peace and cooperation, the West pursues a policy of conflict and confrontation. To this end, the imperialists are rearming within the framework of NATO, whose military spending is increasing incredibly on the pretext of "defense." Imperialism, primarily American imperialism, is interfering in the internal affairs of Poland, Grenada, Nicaragua, and Chad and creating a network of military bases to deploy the aggressive Rapid Deployment Force.

The socialist and progressive countries, in whose vanguard the Soviet Union stands, are waging a resolute struggle to curb the arms race and strengthen peace and detente. They are defending the people's sovereign rights and freedom and standing guard over the cause of peace. Ethiopia also upholds the peoples' just cause and makes its contribution to the struggle to prevent war.

To preserve peace on earth it is important to remove all obstacles. International problems must be resolved by peaceful means, through the efforts of all countries and peoples who value peace.

KAPITONOV-LED DELEGATION CONTINUES MEXICO VISIT

Meeting With Commissions

LD191411 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] The official friendly visit to Mexico by the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, led by Kapitonov, deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, is continuing. A working meeting of the delegation with the comissions on foreign affairs of both the houses of the Mexican National Congress, the Senate and Chamber of Deputies, took place yesterday.

Miguel Gonzalez Avilar, chairman of the Senate Grand Commission, greeted the Soviet parliamentarians, expressing his confidence that their visit will serve to strengthen friendship and cooperation between the peoples of the two countries.

Joint Communique Issued

LD200944 Moscow TASS in English 0933 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Mexico City September 20 TASS -- Satisfaction with the stable character of friendly Soviet-Mexican relations has been expressed in a joint Soviet-Mexican communique which has been distributed here, on the results of the official friendly visit to Mexico of a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by USSR Supreme Soviet Deputy, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Ivan Kapitonov. The onward development of these relations in different spheres and the striving for their further expansion and deepening in the interests of the peoples of the USSR and Mexico has been noted. Both sides emphasized that Soviet-Mexican relations are based on respect for generally recognized international law norms, that these relations are a good example of peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous cooperation between states with different social systems, and they are making a constructive contribution to stabilisation of the international situation.

Soviet and Mexican parliamentarians noted with satisfaction the coincidence or proximity of the stands of the USSR and Mexico on the key international problems, it is noted in the document. They expressed concern over the mounting tension in international relations, the threat of a nuclear war, and noted the need of stepping up the efforts of parliaments and all peaceable peoples in the struggle for peace, for prevention of a nuclear catastrophe.

An exchange of opinions was held on some initiatives of the Soviet Union and Mexico aimed at lessening the danger of war confrontation, above all nuclear, at curbing the arms race in the world. The growing role and responsibility of parliaments in the sphere of disarmament was noted.

The Soviet deputies drew the attention of Mexican parliamentarians to the pressing need of elaborating norms of mutual relations between nuclear powers and preventing militarisation of outer space.

Mutual concern over the heightening of tension in Central America was expressed, it is said in the communique. The sides emphasized the pressing need for a fair peace settlement in that region with the indispensable respect for people's right to independent development, without interference into internal affairs of states. The importance of using for the purpose all political and diplomatic means, including "Contadora Group" negotiations, was reaffirmed. The Soviet side gave a positive appraisal of Mexico's constructive role in those efforts.

The sides expressed the unanimous opinion that restructuring of international economic relations on a fair democratic foundation is necessary, and most of developing countries display interest in that.

Memorial Ceremonies Held

PM190835 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Familiarization With Mexico"]

[Text] Mexico, 14 Sep -- The Soviet parliamentary delegation headed by I. V. Kapitonov, USSR Supreme Soviet deputy and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which is on an official friendly visit here at the invitation of the Mexican National Congress, has taken part in the celebration commemorating the heroic defenders of that country against foreign invaders. The events took place under the chairmanship of the country's president, M. de la Madrid.

The delegation members attended a ceremony held at the monument in honor of the young Mexican patriots who fell in the battle against U.S. interventionists 137 years ago. National Congress Deputy (J. Borrero Estrada) and a military academy cadet who addressed it, stressed the present generation of Mexicans' loyalty to the ideals of independence and freedom and its determination to defend the country against an aggressor, however powerful.

The Soviet parliamentarians, as guests of Mexican National Defense Minister Division General J. Gardoqui Arevalo, attended a military sports festival during which military academy cadets, the descendants of the heroes who gave their lives for their motherland in the last century, displayed their combat readiness.

The events held initiated the ceremonies to mark Mexico's national holiday celebrated in 16 September -- independence proclamation day.

In the evening, the Soviet guests visited the National Museum of Anthropology. It was with great interest that they familiarized themselves with the monuments of ancient Indian civilizations that existed on the territory of present-day Mexico illustrating the rich cultural traditions of the talented Mexican people.

Visit Ends

LD201012 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Comrade Kapitonov, Supreme Soviet deputy and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has completed its official friendly visit to Mexico. On behalf of the delegation, Comrade Kapitonov again expressed gratitude to President Miguel de la Madrid, the National Congress and its leadership, and also all Mexicans for the attention given them and the cordial hospitality. He said that during the meetings and conversations in Mexico the most important thing was the high evaluation by both sides of the level achieved in relations and the friendly nature of these relations between the two countries. Mutual aspiration for their further development and deepening and for the expansion of mutually advantageous cooperation in various areas was expressed. Note was taken of how necessary for both peoples and beneficial for the preservation and strengthening of peace are mutual understanding and cooperation between the Soviet Union and Mexico in international affairs and in the struggle against hotbeds of dangerous tension and conflicts, against the arms race and against the nuclear threat.

The delegation arrived in the Cuban capital today.

GREETINGS EXCHANGED WITH URUGUAYAN LEADER

PM181021 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 16 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 1

[TASS report: "Exchange of Telegrams"]

[Text] On the occasion of the Uruguayan national holiday the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has sent a telegram to Uruguayan President Gregorio C. Alvarez congratulating him and sending the friendly Uruguayan people best wishes.

In a reply telegram the Uruguayan president expressed sincere gratitutde to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for its friendly message.

URUGUAYAN COMMUNIST LEADER VIEWS ELECTIONS

PY191950 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish 0130 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] Under slogans calling for the unification of the opposition, the Uruguayan people are preparing for the November elections. Listen to what Eduardo Viera, a member of the Uruguayan Communist Party Directorate, has to say:

[Begin Viera recording] The complete restoration of all forms of freedom and the conquest of a new democracy will merely be automatic changes following the election of a new government in November and its installation in March, including that of the Congress. This is a decision resulting from the continuous struggle, the character of the electoral campaign, the debate of the programs, the commitments assumed by the parties, and especially from the militant presence of the Broad Front. It can be confidently affirmed that if the Broad Front wins a good number of seats in Congress, the Montevideo Mayorship, and the working class imposes its influence in November and afterwards, the basis will be laid for an advanced, new democracy that will only be possible through a balance of the people's general forces.

However, we cannot allow any deviation from the center or any compromise regarding the elimination of the dictatorship and the total democratic commitment to democracy and the programmatic platform. On the contrary, we consider the proposition of the Broad Front newspaper LA HORA appropriate, which termed the National Party's proposal to call new elections in November 1985 premature. The Broad Front has the largest number of banned leaders, because the Communist Party leaders as well as prominent figures of the Left Front and other sectors of the Broad Front are banned.

We certainly will not be the ones to say in advance that there is no chance for the people to express themselves without any proscriptions in the near future. However, to discuss this would be premature and untimely because it could lead the people to underestimate the significance of the approaching November elections and distract their attention from issues currently under discussion.

We are not going to elaborate further because it is up to the Broad Front to give the final opinion. However, we warn against any maneuver that will only lead to polarization and polemics among the traditional parties. The problems are the liberation of the prisoners, political amnesty, suspension of the bans, the problem of those dismissed from their positions, and the educational institutions where the defeated regime had to end its intervention.

Here again the dictatorship wants to pass along its disgraceful inheritance through an electoral process that only allows its subordinates to continue their teaching careers while hundreds of other teachers have been dismissed, and that attempts to force the new government to accept the private university as an accomplished fact.

This new democracy will offer freedom to all political parties, will not have political prisoners, and workers will be free to unionize and exercise their rights. A new democracy is a consensus on a set of initiatives to pull the country out of its crisis, but it cannot present a pack of lies to continue imposing sacrifices on the working sectors. A new, avanced democracy is related to the solution for an economy that must break away from the sinister directives of the IMF, defending and consolidating the commercial and industrial assests of the state. It has to do with a recovery based on modernizing the banking system and defending the small rural producers from the voracity of finance capital.

The just democratic radicalization of the people has to be expressed in November, and so it seems to us that the ideas of the workers, people, and intellectuals launched in the Broad Front program for an advanced democracy, a popular broad front movement, work, and culture is appropriate. The dictatorship will not be able to silence the forces that comprise the backbone of the resistance -- the working class and the advanced sectors that politically expressed the people's struggle over the last 25 years and particularly over the 11 years since the military coup in 1973. The militant and popular character of the great mobilization that, for more than a year, has confronted the regime must be present in this electoral campaign to conquer freedom and march toward full democracy. [end recording]

NICARAGUA PROTESTS TO U.S. OVER NAVAL ACTIONS

LD190957 Moscow TASS in English 0745 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] Managua September 19 TASS -- The Government of Nicaragua has sent to the U.S. Administration a protest against the new aggressive actions of the American Navy which infringe upon the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the republic. As is noted in the statement of the government's steering council, which was distributed here on Tuesday, on September 17 three U.S. frigates repeatedly intruded into Nicaragua's territorial waters.

Two American warships, it is said in the document, approached the Nicaraguan coast in the area of Montelimar to a distance of 8 miles. A helicopter took off from the board of one of them, and made several flights over Nicaragua's territory. The third American frigate violated the sea frontiers of the republic near the port of San Juan del Sur.

Nicaragua regards these actions as a component part of escalation of aggression of the United States which resorts to the mining of Nicaraguan ports, arranges air and sea attacks on its national territory.

The American Government's demonstration of rough force violates Nicaragua's sovereignty, it is noted in the statement. U.S. hostile actions lead to frustration of efforts of the "contadora group" member-countries, aimed at a political settlement of regional problems, and of bilateral meetings being held in Mexico by representatives of Nicaragua and the United States.

The Government of Nicaragua demanded immediate withdrawal of the American warships from the territorial waters of the republic.

STRUGGLE TO OVERTHROW PINOCHET ENCOURAGED

PY182139 Moscow Radio Magallanes in Spanish to Chile 0200 GMT 16 Sep 84

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] He will fall. Yes, Pinochet will fall. He will be ousted by the popular struggle that is mounting everyday. Even the followers of Pinochet have recognized that there caudillo showed up and spoke over the radio and television network tired, wornout. One has to be very slow not to see the situation. One must be blind, and very committed to Pinochet not to realize how the protests are sapping the strength of the tyrant. Even a progovernment journalist, Raul Gonzalez Alfaro, of ULTIMAS NOTICIAS has dared to recognize outright that Pinochet looks tired, disheartened, and awkward on television, thus disappointing his most fervid fans. Yes, Gonzalez Alfaro noted that the dictator was looking quite tired on 11 September, disinterested, and suddenly detached from the text he was reading. Some sort of loss of sense of time seemed to rise from his inner self.

Why use such selected phrasing to describe a failure or the approaching of a sunset? Well, Katia, because, summing up, Pinochet appeared on 11 September as he really is, a failure, vanquished in history. This has been caused by the people's tenacious and permanent protest, by the undeniable popular rebellion that is mounting all the time. Pinochet has been changed, because this is not Augusto Jose Ramon, our general captain, with his crocodile tears, some slow-wit or old-wit who claimed, sobbing, that they need the Pinochet of 11 September 1973. That is to say, we need Dracula, Frankenstein, wolfman, or the monster of the black lagoon, don't you think? Yes, Katia, such is the spectacle now offered by the tyrant that even those who still follow him are forced to note in their writings expressions of democratic personalities as those of former Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez who affirmed that the days of Pinochet are numbered, and that the days of Latin American military dictatorships are coming to an end. Yes, Pinochet is counting his days, and he will not be able to repeat, as he and his friends believe, a new bloodbath, because the Chilean people and the world will not tolerate a new 11 September 1973, a new massacre.

One has to be very slow-witted to think of something like that, because Pinochet is no longer in shape for a new genocide. So he jabbers desperately, because he is slow-witted and does want to give up power that he holds, tooth and nail, hysterical, as one drowning in the sea or falling into an abyss. The Chilean people are driving Pinochet into hysteria, with each day of protest, demonstration as those on 4-5 September, mobilizations as the one on 11 September when carhorns were sounded, and pots and pans were banged.

The protests will have to continue in crescendo until the people, as in Argentina or Uruguay, end the military regimes, impose democracy, recover freedom, and full respect for human rights. Those who still fail to believe in the decided struggle of all the people of Chile to oust Pinochet are very slow-witted.

PRAVDA VIEWS ROLE OF DEBATE AT PARTY MEETINGS

PM181119 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 14 Sep 84 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Effectiveness of Party Discussion"]

[Excerpt] Every month party meetings are held in the primary party organizations. Party committee plenums are held regularly. Gathered together, the Communists thoroughly analyze the practice of their work. Comradely discussions, the exchange of opinions, mutual enrichment with experience, the drawing of lessons from shortcomings and errors -- all this helps to improve the style and methods of party leadership and helps the labor collectives to achieve substantial results in implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the targets of the 11th 5-Year Plan.

"We must realistically assess what has been achieved, without exaggerating it, but also without belittling it," Comrade K.U. Chernenko has noted. "Only this approach protects us from errors in policy, from the temptation to take wishful thinking as reality, and enables us to see clearly, as Lenin said, 'precisely what we have seen through and what we have not seen through.'"

It is this approach which characterizes the majority of report and election meetings now taking place in party organizations. The Communists are focusing attention on key issues, primarily ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the plans for this year and the 5-year plan. The state of affairs in every sector is being discussed with party principledness. The Communists are seeking a clear view of the ways, means, and methods of implementing plans and pledges and are determining what must be done first.

But that is not how people are acting everywhere. Instances of a superficial, formal discussion of party organizations' work are still encountered. For instance, the Chardzhou Chemical Plant has been in turmoil for several years now. The Communists note the fact but fail to analyze in depth the reasons for the lag. The latest report and election party meeting at the Ammophos Production Shop, one of the enterprise's main shops, took place in this spirit. Talk was reduced to "objective" reasons. Yet, the shop makes exceptionally poor use of equipment and is failing to wage a proper struggle against violators of discipline -- every sixth worker is an absentee. Because of this lack of control decisions remain in midair. The party bureau exercises only feeble leadership of the public organizations. There are also other shortcomings, but the Communists have passed them by. It is clear that this meeting will scarcely leave any noticeable trace in the party organization's life.

Usually the report sets the tone for the discussion. If, instead of general, high-flown phrases or a cursory enumeration and recording of shortcomings, it contains a thorough analysis of practice and a keen and principled exposition of the topical questions of the party organization's life, then it is possible to confidently say that no one will remain indifferent. It is important to study the state of affairs as deeply as possible. What experience has been accumulated and what errors have been perpetrated? Who is to blame for stoppage? What specifically must be done to ensure that work results are better? The depth and content of the report are particularly ensured by involving party bureau and committee members, a broad circle of the aktiv, and specialists in work on it. They are all called on to make their contribution to considering the period which has elapsed and the forthcoming tasks.

There is a folk saying that the truth is born in debate, meaning that viewpoints must be compared and that the most effective of the many ways of resolving a problem must be chosen. We must ensure that during the discussion everyone who wants to can express his opinion and that a conducive, mutually understanding atmosphere is created for the purpose. The editorial office receives letters complaining of the excessive organization of some party meetings. In some places the same "staffer" speakers mount the platform and their speeches are edited in advance at the party bureau and at party committees. Far from all critical remarks and proposals are considered. Need it be said that all this is of no benefit to the cause?

As a rule the discussion of a question is completed by the adoption of a decision. The party resolution is the fruit of the thoughts of all members of the organization, the wisdom of collective cogitation. It is a charge of enormous mobilizing power, a program of work for all, and a specific plan of action for every Communist for the immediate future. But you cannot say that about some decisions. They commit the sins of abstraction, inefficiency, and negligence. They abound in phrases like "step up," "enhance," and "mobilize," which commit nobody. They do not set the Communists clear-cut goals. We must resolutely rid ourselves of this practice!

The fruitfulness of party discussion largely depends on the verification of execution. Unless a decision is backed up by living organizational work, blunders are inevitable. Improving the control and verification of execution is the duty of every party organization, and the party arsenal contains many diverse forms of verification. Specific conditions and the nature of tasks, however, determine which of them should be used in a specific instance; it must be borne in mind that control and verification of execution must not be reduced merely to recording shortcomings, for they are designed to ensure the unity of word and deed.

The year's end is approaching. Today's labor also determines the fate of the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole. On the basis of the experience accumulated, developing the working people's initiative, the party organizations are called on to develop competition more widely for the implementation of everything which has been planned. More attention to discipline, order, and organization! A maximum of efficiency, purposefulness, and persistence! That is how the party is solving the question. That is what the style of our work should be everywhere.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DISCUSSES STATE PLAN, BUDGET

PM200922 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Sep 84 First Edition p 2

TASS report: "At the USSR Council of Ministers -- A meeting of the Council of Ministers on 19 September examined the drafts of the state plan for economic and social development of the USSR and the USSR state budget for 1985.

Reports were delivered by Comrade Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Planning Committee, and Comrade Garbuzov, USSR minister of finance.

The USSR Council of Ministers instructed the USSR Council of Ministers Presidium, guided by the decisions of the 26th party congress, subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the directives of Comrade Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on questions relating to the development of the economy, enhancement of public production efficiency, improvement of management, and an increase in the responsibility of cadres for the work entrusted to them.

They are to consider the drafts of the plan and budget for 1985 regarding the union republics and USSR ministries and departments with the participation of the chairmen of the Councils of Ministers of union republics, and USSR ministers and department heads.

It was suggested that they should proceed from the need for the fullest possible utilization of the created production, scientific and technical potential and available reserves to strengthen the economic and defensive might of the state, further raise the material and cultural standards of living of the Soviet people, and successfully fulfill the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan as a whole.

The meeting drew attention to the special importance of raising the growth rates for industrial output and labor productivity and improving the quality, and reducing the cost, of products by the accelerated introduction into the national economy of the newest achievements of science, technology and front-ranking experience, technical retooling and reconstruction of existing enterprises, all-around conservation of material and financial resources, improvement in labor organization, and strengthening of labor discipline.

It is proposed that the USSR State Planning Committee, the USSR State Committee for Construction, USSR ministries and departments and the Councils of Ministers of union republics ensure the unconditional implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo on 30 August 1984, adopted on the suggestion of Comrade Chernenko, on questions connected with a strengthening of the material-technical base, further industrialization of construction and fulfillment of tasks to bring production capacities, housing, and social and consumer service amenities into operation.

It is necessary for the implementation of the USSR Food Program to ensure the accelerated transfer of agriculture on to an intensive path of development, raising the return from the potential created in the spheres of the agro-industrial complex, improving the work of kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and increasing this basis in the production and purchases of grain, sugar beets, sunflowers, meat, milk, and other agricultural produce.

An adopted decision provides for measures to ensure the uninterrupted provision of fuel and electrical and thermal energy for the national economy and the population, to create the necessary stocks of fuel for the forthcoming fall and winter period, and to fulfill the tasks of conserving fuel and energy resources.

Much attention was paid to questions relating to a further increase in consumer goods production, improving the quality and expanding the range of the goods produced, extending the network of consumer service enterprises, and improving their work.

The meeting of the USSR Council of Ministers pointed out the need to achieve a balance in the sections of the plan and also to create material and financial reserves to ensure the stable and rhythmical functioning of all sectors of the national economy in 1985, the final year of the 5-year plan.

Taking part in the work of the meeting of the USSR Council of Ministers were Comrade Vorotnikov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; and Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

In conclusion, a speech was delivered at the meeting by Comrade Tikhonov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT HOLDS ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

PM181535 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 84 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "Conference Held"]

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department, together with sector departments of the CPSU Central Committee, held a conference yesterday on questions of the working people's economic education. Taking part were deputy ministers and chairmen of state committees of the USSR and the RSFSR responsible for questions of economic training, chairmen and deputy chairmen of councils for economic education under the union republic Communist Party Central Committees, and leaders of central ideological institutions and mass information media.

A report "On the Tasks of Economic Education in the 1984-1985 Academic Year" was delivered by V.G. Zakharov, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Section. A.F. Rumyantsev, chairman of the central methodological council for economic education of the working people and chief editor of EKONOMICHESKAYA GAZETA, spoke of educational-methodological backup for the economic education system in the coming academic year.

The conference was addressed by P.K. Luchinskiy, deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda Department.

BITOV NEWS CONFERENCE CAUSES CONSTERNATION IN UK

LD192103 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1900 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] You probably know that the Soviet journalist Oleg Bitov, abducted by foreign special services from the Venice International Film Festival and shipped to Britain, addressed a news conference in Moscow yesterday. The BBS has reported that commentaries on Bitov's address occupy a leading place in Britain's morning newspapers. Here is our commentary:

Indeed there appears to be considerable confusion, if not panic, not just in Fleet Street and at the BBC, but also at the Home Office. In fact [Home Secretary] Leon Brittan's office was the first to rush out with a denial, one that would have been very much in place in the pages of PUNCH, but that hardly befits a respectable organization like the Home Office. I say this because it scarcely denies anything, but in effect confirms Oleg Bitov's exposures of British Intelligence which kept him prisoner for nearly a year. There is nothing in the Home Office statement except the word "absurd" and the unsubstantiated assertion that Bitov came to the United Kingdom entirely of his own free will. Only a wish to cover up this ignominious failure on the part of Britain's intelligence outfit and its dirty work can be the reason for the refusal of Home Office officials to comment on Bitov's statement, in which he listed British Intelligence officials headed by Colonel George Hartland and the addresses and telephone numbers of the safe houses where he was kept under the guardianship of these officers, or as Bitov put it, in effect prison wardens.

Obviously taken aback by the exposures made at Bitov's press conference in Moscow, THE GUARDIAN unwittingly exposed the Home Office, which had dismissed as absurd the very possibility of Bitov having been kidnapped. It is difficult to imagine, the paper said, any Western intelligence organization seeing him as a propaganda prize worthy of the high risk of abduction. After this admission that such dirty work is practised in the West, statements about Bitov's words that he was abducted by Western intelligence services do indeed seem totally absurd.

But then THE GUARDIAN too has not avoided an exposure, this one by the BBC. I refer to THE GUARDIAN's claim that Bitov was not a propaganda prize worthy of British intelligence.

Interviewed by the BBC, the former head of its European Department (Alexander Macleod) described Bitov as a very able journalist and an intelligent person very well familiar with the outside world and very knowledgeable about the situation in the Soviet Union.

For Western intelligence Bitov was indeed, therefore, a propaganda prize, for the sake of which Britain's intelligence service embarked on the high risk of an abduction. To its consternation it has now unexpectedly and disgracefully landed in a mess for the whole world to behold -- hence the confusion, if not panic, reigning in Whitehall, on Fleet Street, and at the BBC. And it certainly ill befits British Government offices and the media to shout worldwide about this being absurd and to look offended when their own dirty work has been laid bare and become a scandal. After all, people in glass houses shouldn't throw stones.

NEW MVD FIRE PROTECTION CHIEF APPOINTED

PM131612 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 9 September in its Morning Edition carries on page 3 under the rubric "Appointments" a 500-word interview entitled "The Country's Fire Protection Chief" with Major General Anatoliy Kuzmich Mikeyev, who has been appointed chief of the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs Fire Protection Main Administraion.

FEDORCHUK CHAIRS ROAD SAFETY COMMISSION SESSION

PM181431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Sep 84 First Edition p 6

[TASS report: "For Traffic Safety"]

[Text] A session of the all-union ensuring road safety commission held in Moscow 14 September under the chairmanship of USSR Internal Affairs Minister V.V. Fedorchuk was devoted to questions of the further improvement of collaboration between ministries and departments in preventing road accidents.

50TH ANNIVERSARY OF WRITERS UNION CONGRESS MARKED

PM1312236 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 12 September carries on page 2, under the rubric "Ideology, Politics, Culture," a 4,500-word article by Yuriy Surovtsev entitled "Following Gorkiy's Behests and the First Congress Traditions."

The article, commemorating the 50th anniversary of the first constituent congress of the USSR Writers Union, opens with the following quotation from 19th century Russian critic Belinskiy:

"We question . xamine the past so that it may explain our present and give us a hint about our future."

Surovtsev reviews at some length cultural developments in the USSR in the early thirties, the party's attitude toward culture and writers, and the importance of Lenin's theory for socialist cultural building, and goes on:

"It may be asked: Is it worth speaking of all this at such length today? Yes, it is, and not only on one, but on several 'levels' of reflection."

"It is, of course, also useful from the moral and psychological viewpoint: For the sake of the sound and pure moral climates in our present writers organization, we must not forget Gorkiy's irony (both warning and healing, I would say!) regarding excessively proud literary workers who are concerned only with 'retaining the dim glimmer, the dim luminesence of their petty and poorly developed talents.' The 'individualist' who misunderstands the social significance of the writers's profession in a socialist country or the collectivist nature (which is the strength) of our writers' organization and who are, alas, still with us today -- and we can only feel pity for them -- but whose confusions and self-seeking ambitions are, of course, harmful for the common cause... But let us limit ourselves, like in all these notes generally, to the social and cultural 'parameters.' Of course, the specific situation, which preceded the congress and which marked the beginning of our writers unions' existence, was not fully repeated anywhere else or at any other time. But the lessons of the profound laws that emerged from the way the situation existing at that time was resolved, are universally applicable."

Surovtsev then turns to the "dual process of combining the socialist and the general democratic trends of artistic culture and raising the latter to a consciously socialist level, in other words, socialist democracy as the broad and definite base for the development of Soviet literature" and speaks of the "dangerous extremes of the narrowing of the base of culture under the 'proletkult' movement" on the one hand and the "liberalist (pluralist, according to the currently 'fashionable' adjective) omnivorousness" on the other hand. These extremes, he claims, "mutually 'help' one another and may manifest themselves sharply, acutely , and in a crisis situation (Hungary in 1956; Czechoslovakia in 1968; Poland in the early eighties, and even today a struggle is being waged there against antisocialist elements in the cultural sphere, a hard struggle for socialist democracy and the socialist future of the national culture)."

The remainder of Surovtsev's article examines the effect of the "humanist passion of Soviet literature" on the development of world events and the role of the first congress and the Writers Union in the development of the Soviet multinational culture of today.

PRAVDA REVIEWS BOOK CITING CHERNENKO, GORBACHEV

PM141242 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 8 September in its First Edition publishes on page 2 under the rubric "Among Books" a 1,800-word article by A. Nikonov, president of the V.I. Lenin All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences, entitled "Reserves of the Rural Economy." The article reviews a book recently published by the Political Literature Publishing House in Moscow entitled "Reserves of the Agrarian Economy" [Rezervy Agrarnoy Ekonomiki]. Compiled by I.I. Skiba, S.G. Andreyev, A.A. Pronin, and V.S. Laykovskiy, the book sets forth the materials of the All-Union Economic Conference on Problems of the Agro-Industrial Complex held last March. The review contains the following passage: "The book opens with the brief but substantive speech by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. It formulated the main tasks of the agro-industrial complex at the contemporary stage and showed the chief way to resolve them -- to accelerate the transfer of agriculture to an intensive path of development and to considerably increase the return on the potential created on kolkhozes and sovkhozes. This, in turn, demands a substantial rise in the standard of all economic work, the broad introduction of autonomous financing and the collective contract, the use of other economic machinery as a whole. The report by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, analyzed the present state of agriculture and the country's entire agro-industrial complex, showed ways to realize agrarian policy, and convincingly proved that the transfer to intensive factors of economic growth and to new management methods is one of the most urgent tasks at the present time."

CHERNENKO SIGNS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO GRISHIN

PM191033 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 18 September in its First Edition front-pages the message "To Comrade Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin," signed by the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers, of which the text reads:

"The CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and USSR Council of Ministers warmly congratulate you, a prominent figure in the Communist Party and the Soviet state, on your 70th birthday.

"We wholeheartedly wish you, dear Viktor Vasilyevich, long years of life, good health, and fruitful activity for the sake of our party and the Soviet people."

Below the message, PRAVDA publishes a head-and-shoulders photograph of Grishin and the text of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree which reads:

"For great services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state and in connection with his 70th birthday, hero of Socialist Labor Comrade Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, is awarded the Order of Lenin and a second Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal."

The decree is signed: "K. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium," and dated 17 September.

CHERNENKO SIGNS DECREE AWARDING HERO'S MOTHER

PM181012 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 16 September in its Morning Edition carries on page 2 a USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decree dated "Kremlin, Moscow, 14 September 1984" which reads as follows:

"For many years' vigorous social activity Comrade Yelena Nikolayevna Koshevaya has been awarded the Order of the October Revolution.

"K. Chernenko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

"T. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium."

Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russion on 16 September front-pages an unattributed report entitled "A Mother's Award" which announces the 75th birthday of Yelena Koshevaya, "mother of Commissar Oleg Koshevoy of the 'Young Guard,'"(a Komsomol underground organization set up to fight the Germans during the occupation of Krasnodon in 1942]. The report explains that "she devoted herself entirely to the noble aim of describing to each new generation of Soviet youth the bright features of the spiritual aspect of the heroes of the Krasnodon underground."

UKRAINIAN CITY AWARDED ORDER OF LABOR RED BANNER

LD151424 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 15 Sep 84

[Text] The Order of the Labor Red Banner was awarded today to the city of Zhitomir for successes achieved by the working people in economic and cultural construction, and in connection with the 1100th anniversary of the city's foundation.

At a solemn session of the city committee of the party and the city soviet of people's deputies and representatives of the working people of the city and the oblast, the Order was pinned to the Zhitomir banner by Comrade Vashchenko, deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian SSR.

BRIEFS

RSFSR WORKERS AWARDED — The RSFSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has awarded a large group of workers, collective farmers, and employees of Smolensk Oblast a medal for transforming the Non-Chernozem Region of the RSFSR and their shock work to implement the long-term program for the development of agriculture in this region. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 14 Sep 84 LD]

SUPREME SOVIET AWARD -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Vasiliy Trofimovich Kizim, chief of the Chernobyl AES Construction Directorate at the USSR Ministry of Power and Electrification, the title of Hero of Socialist Labor. He was also presented with the Order of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal in recognition for his prominent production successes and great personal contribution in ensuring the operation of the power capacities and the construction of the town of Pripet. [Excerpt] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 14 Sep 84 LD]

PRESIDIUM ORDER FOR TSYBULKO -- The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has awarded Vladimir Mikhaylovich Tsybulko, first secretary of the Kiev Obkom, the Order of Lenin for services to the Communist Party and the Soviet state and in connection with his 60th birthday. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 18 Sep 84 LD]

SOVIET HARVEST, SOWING FOR NEXT YEAR REVIEWED

PM181224 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 13 Sep 84 p 1

[N. Osychkin "Agricultural Review": "Everything Must Be Harvested, Everything Must Be Preserved!"]

[Text] According to the USSR Central Statistical Administration, by 10 September grain and pulses (excluding corn) has been cut on 94.3 million hectares in the country. Threshing had been carried out on 90.1 million hectares, or 93 percent of the area cut. In the course of the week grain had been completely harvested from 10.6 million hectares.

It is difficult to imagine the tremendous efforts which agro-industrial complex personnel have invested in this year's harvest. In some places a good crop has been grown; in others it is smaller than expected. Now, during the final stage of the harvest, there is no more important concern for farmers than to fully harvest and preserve everything that has been grown in the fields and to provide the motherland with as much grain and other products as possible.

Examining the progress of agricultural work in August, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo has set party, soviet, and economic organs the task of adopting all measures necessary to ensure the rapid and loss-free completion of the harvest, a stepped up rate of grain procurement, and high responsibility for grain sales to the state on the part of each farm. It is necesary to organize the sowing of winter crops on time and to a high standard, ensure that all other jobs on which next year's harvest depends are carried out, and pay more attention to the fulfillment of production and procurment plans for potatoes, vegetables, and fruit to ensure that the population's requirements for these products are more fully met.

Now, when the harvest is coming to an end, special attention must be paid everywhere to the people's main asset -- grain. Many kolkhozes and sovhozes in Azerbaijan, Latvia, Armenia, Stavropol Kray, and a number of Ukrainian oblasts have completed grain sales to the state. However, many jobs still lie ahead in the grain field. On some farms in Kalinin, Perm, Smolensk, and Kirov Oblasts grain crops still have not been threshed on one-third of the sown area, although there has been enough time to do it. Further delays in the harvest may lead to losses. It is important everywhere to transport grain as swiftly as possible to elevators to fulfill plans and targets, and to replenish seed and other stocks to be able to fully meet requirements. Not an ear of grain must be left in the fields unthreshed, not a kilogram of grain must be left in the open at threshing floors!

Farmers in eastern regions where the harvest is at its height are being put to a severe test at the moment. A relatively good [neplokhoy] crop has been grown there, but fall is not allowing the Siberian farmers enough time to harvest it. This is why combine operators, drivers, and threshing floor and elevator personnel must carry out all jobs within the shortest possible time and avoid grain losses. From dawn to dusk machines are buzzing in the fields in the Altay. Grain has already been cut on more than 3 million hectares there. More and more combines are being switched to threshing. State granaries have taken delivery of the first million metric tons of high-grade grain. Every day 100,000 metric tons of it arrive at elevators.

The grain harvest is abundant this year on many farms in Novosibirsk, Kemeravo, and Tyumen Oblasts and Krasnoyarsk Kray. Farmers in Siberia are called upon to fulfill and overfulfill grain procurement plans and deliver as much grain as possible to the state to build up the country's resources.

Every opportunity for this exists and must be fully exploited. Machine operators in Kazakhstan are doing a great deal to accelerate the harvest and are successfully preventing losses. Over 19 million hectares have already been threshed, and leading farms are dispatching grain to elevators uninterruptedly.

Many jobs coincide in the fields in fall, and all of them are important and brook no delay. The harvest of buckwheat and millet is continuing, but purchases of the grain of these crops are getting under way slowly. Rice has been cut on the first 70,000 hectares and on 43,500 hectares it has already been threshed. The white grain is arriving from rice paddies in Kazakhstan, the North Caucasus, and Uzbekistan. Ripe corn cobs have been harvested from 361,000 hectares, which is considerably less than the area harvested by this time last year. Sunflowers have been threshed on 411,000 hectares. This work must be accelerated.

Mass harvesting of sugar beets is beginning. They have been lifted from 279,000 hectares, or 8 percent of the sown area. Following the example set by Vinnitsa Oblast's Yampolskiy Rayon, competition to augment sugar yields per hectare of sowings is spreading. In order to achieve this it is necessary to efficiently organize the harvesting process, not to allow the beets to accumulate in the field, but to dispatch them for processing or storage on the same day. Otherwise losses, a deterioration in the quality of the raw material, and a reduction in the sugar yield are inevitable.

Fiber flax has been pulled on 822,000 hectares, which represents 77 percent of the plan. Much of it still remains to be pulled in the RSFSR's Non-Chernozem Zone and in Belorussia. In Tajikistan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, and Azerbaijan the first 223,000 metric tons of raw cotton have been procured.

Farms are paying special attention to the lifting of potatoes, customarily referred to as the "second bread" in our country. Potatoes have so far been lifted from 856,000 hectares. Weather conditions have adversely affected tuber development; therefore, a special approach has to be adopted to potato lifting in every field to avoid losses and prevent a deterioration in the crop's quality. Thousands of combines, mechanical diggers, and trucks are at work on Bryansk Oblast farms. The movement of "Tysyachniks" -- machine operators who have decided to lift with one unit at least 1,000 metric tons of potatoes during the season -- has assumed a broad scope here. Work should be organized on these lines everywhere. The experience of Belorussian kolkhozes and sovkhozes where special links pick up the lifted potatotes as soon as the machine units have been through, deserves backing. Thanks to this method alone, the republic will obtain an additional half million metric tons or so of potatoes.

The country expects greater efficiency from vegetable growing collectives, horticultural farms and procurement and processing enterprises. Vegetables have been picked from 413,000 hectares. Holdups are being tolerated along the supply line from the fields via procurement centers to the store counter. The uninterrupted reception of grapes, vegetables, fruit, and cucurbits is not always ensured, despite the fact that buyers' demand for various fruit and vegetable products is not met everywhere.

Foundations are being laid for next year's harvest. Winter crops have been sown on 23.5 million hectares. The area sown has increased by 6.3 million hectares during the past week. Fall plowing has been carried out on 33 million hectares or 30 percent of the plan.

The lofty duty of agro-industrial complex personnnel is to gather the entire harvest as quickly as possible and to preserve it in full, thereby making a worthy contribution to the implementation of the targets of the country's Food Program.

IZVESTIYA ASSESSES MID-SEPTEMBER HARVEST PROGRESS

PM181545 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 13 Sep 84 Morning Edition p 1

[V. Gavrychkin "Agricultural Review": "The Intensive Pace of Fall"]

[Excerpts] The USSR Central Statistical Administration reports that by 10 September 94.3 million hectares of grain and pulse crops (excluding corn) had been harvested in the country and that 90.1 million hectares -- 80 percent of the crop -- had been threshed.

The storehouses, haystacks, and pits contained 66.1 million metric tons of hay; 64.7 million metric tons of haylage; 112.5 million metric tons of silage; and 67.3 million metric tons of straw, and 6.1 million metric tons of grass meal had been prepared. The harvesting of potatoes, vegetables, fruits, and grapes is under way.

"There is already a breath of fall in the air..." This is part of nature. But for arable farmers the appraching cold and wet weather increases the urgency and intensifies the pace of fall fieldwork even more. Furthermore, with few exceptions, farmers cannot complain about September: even in Siberia, Kazakhstan, and the virgin lands the month has provided a quite prolonged sunny spell. It came in the nick of time, especially considering that the grain in the eastern parts of the country is late this year. The grain growers made good use of the fine weather, too.

For example, 910,000 hectares of grain crops have been threshed in the Altay, 866,000 hectares have been threshed in Kokchetave Oblast, and 798,000 hectares in Tselinograd Oblast, 718,000 hectares in Omsk Oblast, and 662,000 hectares in Kustanay Oblast in the past week.

It is true to say that no grain is easy to come by and the present crop is no exception. Perhaps the most gratifying feature of the harvest in the east of the country is that people diligently prepared to gather the hard-won grain there. In view of the situation in the Altay, for example, more than half of the combine harvesters were fitted with attachments for harvesting grain that had been flattened by heavy rain or that were stunted or damaged. Machine operators in Omsk Oblast skillfully deployed their equipment: In the first 10 days of harvesting two-thirds of the grain crops were windrowed and then, by switching up to 70 percent of the combines to threshing in just a few hours, they sharply increased the pace of harvesting and actively began selling grain.

There is just one cause for concern: many farms and whole regions in Siberia and Kazakhstan are excessively keen on two-stage harvesting.

The package of fall fieldwork is very complex. The coordination of the partners' operations has increased now that the fieldwork is being directed by rayon agro-industrial association councils. But problems remain. Substantial areas of grain crops have still not been threshed in Chelyabinsk, Perm, Yaroslavl, Kalinin, and a number of other oblasts. Farmers are late with the fall plowing in Kalinin, Bryansk, and Chita Oblasts, while this work has hardly even begun in Azerbaijan and Kaliningrad Oblast. Less than the required amount of feed has been procured thus far. Nevertheless, there is great potential here: Not all meadows have been sown yet and the next grass crops and repeat sowing crops are ready.

Taking care of the winter fields is one of the prime jobs of the fall work package. The country's winter crops will cover more than 40 million hectares this year.

Approximately 23.5 million hectares have been sown with seeds, of which 20.1 million hectares are grain. The area on which crops will be cultivated using progressive techniques will be greater.

Workers in the agro-industrial complex are making every effort to conclude the year with the very best results.

CSA REPORTS ON GRAIN, POTATO HARVEST PROGRESS

LD192047 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] The USSR Central Statistical Association today reported that at the start of the current week, grain crops had been threshed throughout the country on almost 99 million hectares. In the European part of the country, grain crop reaping is nearing completion. It is being carried out at forced rates in Siberia, where two-thirds of the harvest have already been threshed. Nine-tenths of the crop have been gathered in Kazakhstan. The harvest is slightly delayed in the farms of Eastern Siberia; in the Chita Oblast, the Tuva Autonomous Republic, only a one-tenth of the crops has been gathered. Mass threshing of goat crops is underway; the buckwheat harvest has been gathered on over 1.1 million hectares; farms in the North Caucasus are gathering rice and threshing corn. A good harvest of this crop has been grown in Kabardino-Balkaria and northern Ossetia.

This year, cultivated crops such as corn, sunflowers and sugar beets are ripening slightly later than usual in the European part of the country, but are currently being gathered. Cotton workers have begun harvest work in an organized manner; more raw material of the most valuable fine-fiber varities has arrived at preparation points earlier than last year.

In the country overall, about half the potato harvest has been gathered; 69 percent of the area devoted to potatoes is now occupied by winter crops. In the areas where the optimum times for sowing are already past -- Siberia, the Urals, the central Volga area and the Non-Chernozem Zone -- winter grain crops have taken up a greater area than last year.

IZVESTIYA NOTES BELORUSSIAN HARVEST SUCCESSES

PM181523 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 5 September in its Morning Edition carries on page 2, under the rubric "IZVESTIYA's Teams at the Harvest," a 2,000-word article under the headline "Lessons of the Belorussian Harvest" by A. Koroboch, chief of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Agriculture Farming Main Administration; L. Solovyev, chief of the Belorussian SSR People's Control Committee Agriculture Department; N. Prokopenko, director of the Belorussian SSR Scientific Research Institute of the Economics and Organization of Agriculture; and own correspondent N. Matukovskiy.

Grain farming in Belorussia, the authors say, will never be easy. This year weather conditions were particularly adverse, culminating in a hurricane in July, but therein lies the paradox:

"The average grain harvest was some six quintals greater than last year, which was a favorable year for the farmer. For the first time in Gomel Oblast with its sandy and sandy loam soils, 26 quintals, and in Brest Oblast 28 quintals, are being harvested, roughly speaking.

"Of course, when pulse crops, lupine, and buckwheat are harvested the average yield falls.

But even if it is not 26, and only 25 or even 24 quintals, all the same an average 'weight gain' of 4-5 quintals for every hectare in the republic over an area of almost 3 million hectares is a significant phenomenon." The authors then detail some of the ways this has been achieved: the use of additional wheels to spread the weight of combines in difficult soil conditions, portable moisture reading devices for establishing exact moisture levels in the grain, and bonuses for securing yields of threshed grain approximating the total amount of grain in the fields. In conclusion, however, the authors make the following remark:

"We would not want the reader to get the impression that the harvest in the republic is proceeding ideally. There have also been serious shortcomings and failures. Harvesting equipment has not been equally well prepared everywhere, it was necessary to perform continuous repairs on it, from which little benefit accrued. The State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture is by no means adequately eliminating its shortcomings in all cases. But after all, it is the overall picture that is important: In the republic as a whole, 93 percent of the grain has been harvested."

VEGETABLE INDUSTRY MINISTER ON CROP PRESERVATION

LDL91642 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 19 Sep 84

[Text] To Store Everything That Has Been Grown. Our correspondent, Vladimir Nazarov, is at the microphone:

The discussion will be about fruit and vegetables, a product whose quality brings out in us, the customers, a mass of just criticisms. This year, the harvest of almost all vegetables and fruit -- as I was told by the USSR Ministry of the Fruit and Vegetable Industry -- is a good one, significantly better than last year. Well, if the harvest is bigger, that means that there are also more complications in preserving it. I have asked the Deputy Minister of the USSR Fruit and Vegetable Industry, Ivan Ivanovich Kholod, to speak about preserving the harvest.

[Begin Kholod recording] The path that leads to a rise in quality is an acceleration in the supply of produce. Thus we are going towards a sharp increase in freighting our produce by motor-transport, refrigerated motor-transport. The volume of transport has risen by 36 percent; this is a notable growth. We are taking measures to introduce the field-shop system, excluding the delivery of it to the base, which leads to speeding-up of produce delivery, and, of course, preservation of its saleable form. At present, together with the State Committee on Science and Technology, the USSR Gosplan, the Ministry of Machine Building for Light and Food Industry and Household Appliances, and the Ministry of Tractor and Agricultural Machine Building -- they should be producing this equipment for us -- we are working to create a system of machines for the mechanization of work on fruit and vegetable offices and bases. The matter is now down to these two ministries stimulating production as quickly as possible, of modern, highly-efficient machines storing goods and preparing them for sale.

I cannot fail to dwell on a decision that is very important for us, fundamentally important, on the development of the storehouse industry in the country. This decision is to manufacture storehouses as houses are produced today at a house-building combine, fully prefabricated, complete, with all the essential range of equipment, including a system of regulating all the essential parameters in storage, as well as all the machines for mechanization.

The solution of this task has been entrusted to the State Committee for the Supply and Sale of Equipment for Agriculture as the leading enterprise. The task stands as follows: Beginning in 1986, the first storehouses should be delivered to our system. In brief, a whole number of measures is being adopted so that we can solve this problem as quickly as possible. [end recording]

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURE MINISTER'S ARTICLE -- Moscow, 19 September (TASS) -- Valentin Mesyats, USSR agriculture minister, contributed an article in the latest edition of the journal AGITATOR. It says that in the first 4 years of this 5-year-plan alone R172 billion were invested in Soviet agriculture. Although the wealther has been unfavorable, farmers have carried out spring field work well. Thirty four million hectares were sown with new varieties of spring grain. That is 4 million more than last year. Meat procurement is up by 766,000 tons in comparison to last year at the same time, milk procurement by 1.8 million tons, and eggs by 942 million. Since the May 1982 CPSU Central Committee Plenum approximately 50 million square meters of housing was handed over for use in the countryside. [Summary] [Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1255 GMT 19 Sep 84 LD]

UNDERWATER EXPLORATION UNDERWAY IN MEDITERRANEAN

PM131516 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Aug 84 First Edition p 6

[Special Correspondent A. Androshin article: "News from the Expedition: The 'Argus' in its Element"]

[Text] On board the scientific research ship Vityaz in the Mediterranean [end of dateline] The manned submersible Argus, which is taking part in the comprehensive expedition by Soviet oceanologists on board the scientific research ships Vityaz and Rift, has made 12 descents into the Tyrrhenian Sea. This lookout [strazh] of the deeps has spent almost 40 hours on the seabed, providing observers with a rare opportunity for a closer acquaintance with the underwater peaks, slopes, and gorges in this geologically interesting part of the world.

The scientists are specifically observing the geological structure of the seabed and the life of the deep sea dwellers. They are using a manipulator to probe the seabed and extract mineral samples. Photographs of the underwater world are being taken. Maps are being compiled of mineral distribution. Previously inaccessible canyons in the Black Sea have been examined in detail using the Argus.

It has also taken part in rescue operations. Quite recently, scientists working in the Caribbean lost an unmanned remote-controlled apparatus when a cable suddenly snapped. The Argus helped to find its fellow under difficult conditions on the seabed and then ensured its safe return to the ship.

The participants in that memorable descent includes Vitaliy Budyga, commander of the manned underwater craft, and pilots Leonid Voronov and Sergey Kholmov. They are taking reliable care of the researchers on the present expedition.

The descents into the Tyrrhenian Sea took place according to roughly the same "scenario." The special platform on which the submersible stands in the ship's hold was raised to deck level. Then the powerful hoists were brought into action and a few minutes later the Argus was rocking on the waves like a huge white buoy. The crew was brought first on a launch, then a dinghy and from there took their places in the cabin. The hatch was battened down and the craft, freed from its mooring, began to move independently.

The main object of study on the first stage of the trip was the seamout Vercelli located near Sardinia, I was told by the specialists. It is the least-studied seamount in the Mediterranean basin. Even Italy's scientists, the longstanding residents of these waters, have no specimens from this peak. In brief, great hopes were pinned on the Argus. And the ship did not disappoint them. Eleven observers including Petko Dimitrov, deputy director of the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences Institute of Marine Research and Oceanology, and the Italian scientists Carlo Savelli and Marcello Grillini, took part in the descents.

Dark gorges, crevices, and huge boulders appeared before the observers' gaze. In some places along the vertical rock walls there were fissures disappearing into the depths that even the powerful searchlights could not illuminate. Strangely shaped overhangs often jutted out above the rock faces. Distinctive ledges, very reminiscent of terraces, caught the eye. En route the scientists encountered fish skeletons and large numbers of crayfish, prawns, crabs and the other dwellers of the deep inhabiting the crevices.

At depths ranging from 370 meters to 500 meters, candidate of geological-minerological sciences Anatoliy Shreyder, followed by the other observers, discovered strange openings in the rocks forming the sides of seamount. They were encrusted with a multicolored deposit enabling conclusions to be drawn about the possible hydrothermal nature of such subjects and, thus, about the likely formation of valuable minerals. Equally interesting were craters, about 30 centimeters in diameter, through which the sedimentary layer could be seen. Light "smoke" was given off from them. Such unusual underwater springs are evidence of hydrothermal springs.

In many respects the Argus was indispensable in this study region. But it still could accomplish the main task, that of finding samples of bedrock.

Only the divers were up to fulfilling this responsible task. Anatoliy Yurchik removed several examples. They included a quite heavy piece of bedrock. All the examples were granite.

"The results obtained in the Tyrrhenian Sea showed how effective the new technical methods of underwater research can be," Professor Vyacheslav Yastrebov, the chief of the trip, said, commenting on the results of the experiments. "We are going to take home approximately 3,000 photographs of the seabed taken with an unmanned remote-controlled apparatus, samples of bedrock and sedimentary rock, and, finally, some very detailed bathymetric and magnetic charts of this region. But, most importantly, we now know more about the geological nature of Mount Vercelli. Its continental origin was confirmed. Traces of ripple activity provide grounds for the conclusion that at one time the mountain peak was above sea level and subsequently sank to the seabed. A conclusion about its absolute age has been promised by our Italian colleagues to whom we gave some of the samples when bidding them farewell."

So, the first stage of the expedition is over. It was a test of strength prior to the work ahead on Mount (Amper) in the eastern Atlantic, where the researchers on board the scientific ships have gone.

TV RELAY STATION COMMISSIONED IN GEORGIA

PM181534 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 6 Sep 84 First Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Television Marches Into the Mountains"]

[Text] Khashuri (Georgian SSR), 5 Sep -- A television bridge has been thrown across the Surami pass. A relay station has provided the inhabitants of villages in mountain regions with a stable television link and high picture quality. With the commissioning of this television link today, color programs from Moscow can be seen by tens of thousands more people.

COSMONAUTS CONTINUE TESTS, MAINTENANCE

LD200802 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0204 GMT 20 Sep 84

[Text] Flight Control Center: The flight of Leonid Kizim, Vladimir Solovyev and Oleg Atkov continues for the 226th day. Today, preventive maintenance with equipment, instruments and apparatus, and technological experiments are planned on board the Salyut 7/Soyuz-T-11 orbital complex. In television communications sessions, scientific information gained in past days will be transmitted to earth. Everything is all right on board the station, and the cosmonauts feel well.